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FIVE CENTS A COPY

MELTING POT AT WORK IN BUSY HARBIN

Lone Center of Northern Steppes Draws Quaint Mixture of Peoples

THREE CITIES IN ONE SOLVES RACE ISSUE

Surrounding Peasants Ignore Russo-Chinese Dispute—Seek Only Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN, Manchuria—One's first impression of Harbin, strange metropolis of the limitless northern plains, is the great extent and apparent activity of the place. Smoking chimneys appear on all sides. Tall buildings suggest a western capital. Red Russian and White, Red Chinese and half a dozen other colors of indeterminate shades—every variety of political view and every level in the social fabric—is represented here in strange, trebly-welded Harbin.

In the restaurant there was a German of astonishing linguistic capacity in charge. He spoke first in Russian; then turned to English. Excuses being made for ignorance of the Russian tongue, he replied somewhat enigmatically, "It is, perhaps, quite as well not to speak Russian in these days—here."

Taxicabs and droshkies are of surprising number, and in the latter one can get one's first glimpse of Russia. The drivers are Russians and Chinese in equal number, but the self-confidence of the Orientals, here in this Oriental-ruled Russian city, is much more apparent. One sets forth on a tour of the community. Through the broad, tree-lined avenues which have been developed by the Chinese Eastern Railway, confronted everywhere by the red flag together with the emblem of the Chinese Nationalist Government, one comes to the district of the foreign consulates.

A Courteous Consul

Around the corner is the Soviet Consulate, with which there was some small business to transact. The dingy rooms were filled with people, and there was much activity. "Reds waiting for extensions of their passports," someone said in a whisper. But the Soviet Consul, who is a competent linguist, is suavely courteous, nor bears out in the least the popular conception of a Bolshevik.

The rickety taxi continues to the Chinese city, which borders the Sungari River. On the river, long lumber-laden strings of barges are arriving from the north, and two or three pas-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ottawa Cheers R-100 on Night Visit to Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The R-100 circled over the capital Aug. 10. Tens of thousands of people gathered on Parliament Hill and saw the famous dirigible appear like a star near the rising moon, dip down over the illuminated peace tower and depart on its way to Toronto.

The 53-bell carillon had been playing its usual Sunday night concert. As the ship of the air appproached and the crowd began to cheer, the bells broke into "Rule Britannia," followed by "O Canada."

During the flight two-way talking via radio between the ground and the moving airship was effected. CNRO, installed in the Château Laurier, after repeatedly calling "GRAAF, please come in," was finally rewarded with a "hello, CNRO." Capt. R. A. H. Galbraith of the Canadian signal corps then said: "Hold the air and I will get Mr. Bennett." The Prime Minister came to the microphone: "Good evening, Commander, how are you tonight?" Back came the reply: "We are having a splendid view of Ottawa." Afterward Maj. Frank Plant addressed the sky visitors, welcoming them in the name of Ottawa. Others on both sides took up the conversation until the replies from the receding ship grew faint and finally ceased.

TORONTO (AP)—The British dirigible R-100 flew over Canadian cities, Aug. 11, and dipped twice into the United States, crossing the international border at Niagara Falls.

The airship had swung at its Montreal mooring mast since its arrival while riggers repaired its torn stabilizing fin. On Aug. 10 it floated up into the air again for a tour over eastern Canada.

The vessel passed over the government building at Ottawa, made three visits to Toronto, and swung around the western tip of Lake Ontario to Niagara Falls. Thousands of persons saw the dirigible as she flew at low altitude through a clear sky.

The flight served as a test of the repairs. With favorable weather the airship is to start back across the Atlantic within a week.

Many Guests Aboard

ST. HUBERT, Que. (AP)—The R-100, conqueror of the Atlantic, soared away from its mooring mast Aug. 10 for a 900-mile flight over Ottawa, Toronto and western Ontario.

Squadron Leader R. S. Booth was in command and a number of distinguished Canadian officers and guests were aboard. Refueling operations for its return to England will begin immediately on its return here.

The work of releasing the airship from its mast was carried out with ease.

Television Talkie Exhibited in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A TELEVISION talkie film transmitted by Baird apparatus was shown on the screen of the Coliseum Theater here Aug. 9. The teletalkie, taken in the Baird studio Aug. 8, was an address by Sidney A. Moseley and on the following day Mr. Moseley was a silent spectator on the stage while the audience saw and heard him making the speech.

Admittedly experimental it is hoped this may be the forerunner of the day when several cinemas will simultaneously receive the same televised talkie scene from the main studio.

France to Use Young Funds to Cut Debts

Treasury's Strong Position Indicated by Move—Gold Reserves Rise

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France's present efforts to reduce its national debt, external as well as internal, are another proof of prosperity and good financial management.

There was considerable skepticism when the sinking fund, called caisse d'amortissement, was established in the National Assembly at Versailles but in fact it has not only redeemed the national defense bonds and other short-term loans which menaced the stability of the Treasury, but has now begun seriously to reduce borrowings from abroad.

Reference back to what was written when France was struggling with financial difficulties is particularly interesting at this moment. It was then shown by experts that the position was grave because more than half the revenue was absorbed in the payment of interest on loans. Moreover those loans were growing and their service was likely to reach the level of national taxation.

It is true the budget is now more than 10 times larger than in pre-war years but the tendency is to begin to cut down on expenditure though France hitherto has managed to support taxation without unpleasant repercussions on industry. The real trouble was that half the debt was a floating debt.

Gradually the floating debt has been called in and the internal debt generally reduced by operation of the sinking fund. Now the authorities feel strong enough, with the aid of France's part of the Young plan reparations loan to tackle foreign debt.

This is the first international usage made of the recent floatation of bonds which was made possible by the foundation of the Bank for International Settlements, and commercialization of German liabilities. Wisely France wishes to curtail its foreign obligations and has made a start with the repurchase of American loans.

It is reported that in the last few months no less than 900,000,000 francs have been employed in this way. Le Matin states that the 7 per cent loan contracted in the United States which does not expire until 1949, has been redeemed to the extent of 25 per cent. Obviously annual charges are correspondingly reduced.

Moreover, the point is stressed that no gold has left the Banque de France for this purpose. Foreign values, which as a result of the Young plan, have been placed at the disposition of France, are used for these reimbursements. In fact gold reserves continue to increase by as much as 778,000,000 francs in a single week.

Opinions differ in other countries about the expediency of accumulating gold to this extent, but at least the strengthening of the French position is thus manifested.

Endurance Fliers Near Hunters' Mark

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Less than 50 hours separated Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine from a new world's endurance refueling flight record as they began their fourth week aloft Aug. 11.

At 7:11 a. m., (C. S. T.) Jackson and O'Brine had been in the air 504 hours and their motor was running smoothly. If they are still up Wednesday they will pass the record of 554 hours set by the Hunter Brothers of Sparta, Ill., at Chicago last month.

Field attaches said Aug. 11 they could detect nothing wrong with the motor as the plane soared leisurely above Lambert-St. Louis Field. Jackson, however, reported the day before the oil pressure was a trifle low but this apparently was corrected when the refuelers, William Browster and Percy Chaffe, took a heavier grade lubricant up to the endurance plane.

Interest in the flight is growing as the Greater St. Louis comes nearer the Hunter brothers' record. More than 15,000 persons visited the field Aug. 10 to watch the flight.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
True Basis for Peace
[With Greek Translation]
Radio Programs 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

INDIAN BUREAU TO HELP WARDS BE INDEPENDENT

New Education to Stress Subjects of Practical Value

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Indians now wards of the United States are to receive every opportunity the Indian Bureau can give to become independent, self-sustaining citizens in full measure, through vocational training, aid in finding and keeping proper employment and development of agriculture and industry, Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner, declared in a report to President Hoover.

Placing emphasis upon changes in educational procedure, Mr. Rhoads said that subjects of practical value to the Indian are to feature the new policy.

"The program of Indian education and the courses of study offered in our Indian schools, Mr. Rhoads declared, "are being modified and expanded so as to place increasingly greater emphasis on education of a practical and vocational character, so that upon completion of the prescribed courses the Indian boy or girl may be fitted to take his or her place in the life of the nation, whether as an industrial worker, an agriculturist, a teacher, clerk or in some other of the innumerable ways in which American citizens earn their living.

"It is our plan to merge the Indian into the state school system as far as possible. There is a steady and constant increase in the number of Indian children attending public schools and a growing tendency on the part of the public schools to receive the Indian child on the same basis as the white child without any race distinction. In grades and general standing the Indian pupils compare favorably with the whites."

After graduation it is essential for the Indian to find proper work, Mr. Rhoads added. An amount of $50,000 is included in the 1931 Appropriation Act for obtaining remunerative employment for Indians, and several placement and guidance officers have been appointed. Extension of this activity will be sought by the bureau, according to Mr. Rhoads.

Additional subsistence, clothing, personnel and equipment for Indian schools is provided for in an appropriation of $1,100,000, made by the last Congress, he continued.

Agriculture, stock raising, and industrial phases of the Indian work are being developed, Mr. Rhoads said, as a further means of enabling the Indian to become economically self-sufficient. Attention is being given to relieving Indian lands from certain charges accumulated against them for irrigation and other projects, he added.

German Festival Marks Eleventh Year of Republic

BERLIN (AP)—A two-day celebration commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the German Constitution was inaugurated Aug. 10 with a review of 5000 police in the historic "Lustgarten" Square.

Before more than 100,000 spectators in the Stadium, 7000 children impersonating various Rhineland cities and towns symbolically portrayed the recent liberation of the occupied territory.

Joseph Wirth, Minister of the Interior, in an address in the Reichstag on the occasion declared that Germany had "been made safe for democracy," although the consequences of the Versailles Treaty in many respects remained a thorn in the country's flesh.

Economic distress is acute, the Federal Minister declared, but the republic still stands firm in spite of sharp political divergencies within, due to the excessive individualism peculiar to the German character.

Germany under Republican rule, he asserted, may boast of being "the freest country in the world."

Referring to the tendency toward a dictatorship, which he said was especially prevalent among the youth of the fatherland, Dr. Wirth warned the rising generation that radicalism never had achieved permanent good.

President von-Hindenburg was an interested listener to Dr. Wirth's remarks and to an address by the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, which followed.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—While all Germany was celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the Republican constitution, the airship Graf Zeppelin began touring the German skies on its one hundredth cruise.

The Graf took off with 20 passengers, and with Captain Lehmann in command, for Darmstadt and back. The Graf then will have traveled an aggregate of 194,000 kilometers, about equivalent to five times around the equator.

BRITISH AVIATRIX WELCOMED HOME

HULL, Eng. (AP)—Miss Amy Johnson, famous British aviatrix, came home to Hull Aug. 11 to receive the acclaim of her townspeople.

A huge crowd gathered to greet the heroine of the solo flight to Australia, who landed at the municipal airdrome in her own plane Jason.

The Lord Mayor expressed the city's admiration of her achievement saying, "We claim you as our own. We share in your glory."

At City Hall in the presence of 3000 persons, Miss Johnson received an illuminated address and a silver globe upon which the route of her flight was engraved. A reception and banquet at Guildhall was to follow.

Feed and Water to Be Rushed by Railroads to Drought Area

Reduced Rates to Oct. 31 Allowed by I. C. C. Will Also Enable Farmers to Ship Live Stock—Hoover Discusses Relief Plans

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the railroads of the United States to reduce rates immediately on livestock, feed and water until Oct. 31, 1930, that charges on these commodities, important at this time, may not stand in the way of relieving parched areas.

Telegrams reaching Washington from many railroad executives indicate that they are ready to take advantage of the commission's sanction and to make a vigorous effort to save live stock and food in the sections they serve.

"All carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act," the order states, "are hereby authorized under Section 22 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act to publish and charge reduced rates on live stock, feeds and water and upon such other articles of traffic as may be found necessary in the premises, to and from stricken areas, and between points in such areas, by filing schedules, referring to this order, containing such reduced rates, without notice, and without observing the provisions of Section 4 (1), or Section 6 of the said Act, and the provisions of Tariff Circular 20, inconsistent with the quick and economical publication, establishment and maintenance of the emergency rates herein above provided.

"It is further ordered that such reduced rates be, and thereby are, authorized, and that the authority granted herein shall expire with Oct. 31, 1930.

Hoover Lays Relief Plans

Meanwhile acceptances to invitations to President Hoover's conference of governors, called for Aug. 14, were being received at the White House. At his Rapidan camp over the week-end Mr. Hoover received latest reports from the Department of Agriculture and formulated plans he will present to the conference concerning the establishment of a nation-wide relief system. With the President were Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

While not viewing the drought as in any sense a blessing to the American people, Mr. Hyde declared in a statement that "if it will enforce upon farmers their need of organization and collective action" and will emphasize to the city dweller his interdependence with the farmer it will to that extent "be worth something."

"Viewed solely from the narrow ground of disposing of the wheat surplus, those who raise nothing but wheat, and those who are not in the stricken area, may find ground for selfish sardonic satisfaction," the statement said, "but viewed from the standpoint of agriculture as a whole

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

SECURITY STAND TERMED CHECK TO NAVAL CUTS

Politics Parley Speaker Attacks Policy as Increase Reason

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — National security, urged by several speakers at the Institute of Politics as reason for building up the armaments of their respective nations, was attacked as a dangerous obstacle to the fulfillment of the London Naval Treaty by D. W. Wainhouse, assistant director of research of the Council of Foreign Relations at the general conference of the institute on limitations of arms, here Aug. 11.

Mr. Wainhouse explained that if France and Italy complete their present naval programs, England will be forced to invoke Article 21 of the treaty, which provides a "loophole" for any signatory threatened by the building of a non-signatory, in order to maintain the "two-power standard," which, he said, is the basis of British naval policy.

"If England were thus to build over the London figures to adhere to its basic naval policy, the United States," Mr. Wainhouse said, "would have to follow suit to adhere to its doctrine of parity with England, which is similarly the basic naval policy of this country. Japan would then be likely to follow with a corresponding increase.

"Thus the size of the British, American and Japanese navies may eventually be determined by two powers which are not signatories to the treaty."

Mr. Wainhouse viewed such a contingency with especial regret in light of the new and valuable understanding which he believes it has brought about in the relationships between the United States and England and the United States and Japan.

Between the United States and England, he said, the treaty represents a

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

This Man's Address Is on Crack Express

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department lays claim to the distinction of having in its service the Government employee with the most unusual address.

Emery E. Stewart, veteran diplomatic courier in Europe, recently reported his address as "The Orient Express," the crack international train of Europe. Stewart even has this address on his visiting cards.

With what rest they get, obtained in sleeping cars and meals, including Christmas dinner taken in diners, Stewart and his colleague Capt. Ford B. Stevens, travel thousands of miles a year delivering and collecting the diplomatic pouches containing confidential papers of the American diplomatic service. Their routes always in different directions, the two couriers barely meet.

EUROPE'S JOBLESS TOTALS MOUNTING

LONDON (AP) — Unemployment reached a new high record in Europe with the announcement on Aug. 9 by Germany that its total number of persons out of work is 2,757,000. Great Britain's unemployment passed the 2,000,000 mark last month. Reports from some other countries indicated that conditions were improving.

Italy, with 322,287 officially reported jobless, 114,094 of them women; France with more than 100,000 on strike and 20,000 out of work involuntarily; Hungary with 400,000, mostly agriculturists, accounted for about 5,949,287 officially tabulated, while Austria added 450,000 to the roll.

PAYING BY CHECK FAVORED TO FOIL PAY-ROLL LOSSES

Crime Commission Finds This Best Means of Stopping Robberies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The National Crime Commission's special committee, which was appointed in January, 1929, to study and report on the problem of preventing pay-roll robberies, in its final report, issued on Aug. 11, recommended "a workable system of payment by check" as the "most efficient, economical and safe method of disbursing money to employees."

"The three parties concerned—employers, employees and bankers—are apparently largely favorable to this method under proper conditions," the report said. "It is the solution of these conditions that challenges the interest of all parties."

Declaring "it is obvious that pay-roll robberies are directly invited by the practice of carrying cash," the report expressed the view that "payment by check is indispensable to a real attack upon the crime problem."

The essential characteristics of a workable method of check payment, as outlined in the report, included: (1) simplification of the check so that it is easily negotiable and not subject to extra charges or deductions; (2) adequate protection for banks against forgeries; (3) some means by which reasonable reimbursement may be provided for the banks to offset the expense and trouble involved, and (4) coöperation with stores and other business organizations where checks may be cashed, in order to relieve the banks of some of the work.

A digest of the laws of the various states relating to paying wages by check, which was compiled by the committee, disclosed that pay checks are legal in all states except Maryland and Missouri. Several states, however, have imposed limitations on such payments. They are: New Jersey, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington.

The committee expressed the opinion that states which have passed legislation prohibiting or restricting payment by check may be willing to repeal such statutes "if proper protection can be provided against the evils which they are passed to prevent."

PATAGONIAN PARTY TO COLLECT FOSSILS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A hunt for fossils in central Patagonia, one of the most inaccessible places in the world where, perhaps, the last dinosaur roamed, will be conducted by the Scarritt Patagonia Expedition, which left here on Aug. 8 on board the steamship Western World, of the Munson Line. The expedition will proceed to Buenos Aires and thence to Comodoro Rivadavia in Patagonia. Traveling by motor and horseback, the party will cover a large portion of central Patagonia.

The leader is Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History. Coleman S. Williams, scientific assistant, and other members to be met in South America, form the group.

South America has developed distinctive forms, such as armadillos, ground sloths and porcupines. Previous expeditions have revealed the general charcteristics of these groups, but the present expediton will seek to discover their origins, and possible connection with Antarctica.

VENEZUELA RECALLS CONSUL

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Betancourt Sucre, Consul-General for Venezuela, left Aug. 9 for home, having been recalled by his government.

WETS BEMOAN DETROIT'S NEW DRY CAMPAIGN

Bowles Appointee Makes It Hard for Them and It Is Getting Worse

By GLENN F. JENKINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Mabel Willebrandt's widely expressed conviction that traffic in liquor will collapse at the moment of divorcement of political expediency from underworld aggression is being borne out here in what Detroit police officials declare to be the most sweeping cleanup ever attempted in a sizable American city.

In the 17 consecutive 24-hour periods up to Aug. 9 more than 900 blind pigs and plants for the making of liquor and beer, have been demolished by vice squad axes and sledge hammers wielded under orders of Thomas S. Wilcox, police commissioner. Many traffickers have been put to flight, in some instances abandoning their places entirely while others have removed bars and fixtures that were doomed to destruction.

Old-line imbibers who say they never knew the time when they could not negotiate a nip are now quite ready to agree with the police that Detroit is the driest metropolitan city in the United States.

Mr. Wilcox was drafted by Mayor Charles Bowles last May from the federal enforcement ranks and received carte blanche to swoop down on every known form of vice. One of his first statements upon being sworn in as commissioner was that he would give Detroit the most thorough cleaning in its history.

Seems to Have Meant It

The new head of the department must have meant what he said, as judged by police records. An average of about 200 raids, more than one-fourth of which have resulted in smashings, have been conducted every 24 hours.

The wrecking of speakeasies and plants, which has thrown hundreds of operators and hangers-on out to seek less annoying forms of employment, is but one phase of the extraordinary story told by police records—statistics that are available but which never have been given value by administration foes because, according to Mayor Bowles, they would awaken sentiment in his favor at the Sept. 9 election, the final chapter of the recall movement.

Mr. Wilcox, being a Bowles appointee, has been, like the Mayor, subjected to incessant harangue and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Tacoma-Tokyo Fliers Ready to Attempt Yukon

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—Bob Wark and Eddie Brown, Tacoma-to-Tokyo fliers, who were forced down here Aug. 10 en route to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, 100 miles away, planned to resume their aerial trip from Ladner Airport here on Aug. 11.

The fliers took off at 11:23 a. m. (P. S. T.) Aug. 10 from Tacoma Field, but air in the gas lines of their big Fokker biplane, Pacific Era, forced them to land at Vancouver Airport.

Wark's announced itinerary included Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, and Petropavlovsk, Siberia, as refueling points, en route to Tokyo. The trip outlined from Tacoma to Tokyo is approximately 5400 miles.

Wark, leader of the expedition, carried a gold watch as a gift from Tacoma citizens to the Emperor of Japan. He said he would give the watch to Lieut. Harold Bromley in Tokyo for presentation to the Emperor. Lieutenant Bromley forgot the watch when he left here recently aboard a steamer with his plane, in which he plans to fly from Tokyo to Tacoma.

Except for the gasoline lines, Wark said the big Fokker functioned perfectly. The weather was ideal along the route. The plane's takeoff was the first successful one of six attempts by the Pacific Era to make distance flights. The ship is a five-year-old Fokker bipiane constructed in Holland.

Tokyo to Welcome Fliers

TOKYO (AP) — Although Bob Wark and Eddie Brown, who took off for Tokyo from Tacoma, Wash., are technically subject to arrest and confiscation of their airplane if they land here without permission, officials indicated that formalities of this type probably would be dispensed with.

New Party Mooted in Turkish Politics

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALATA, Turk.—The foundation of a new political party, as official opposition to the People's Party, the one that has been in existence since the present constitution came into being, is under consideration, it is stated here.

A large number of members of Parliament are stated to favor the new body, which will be called Free Republicans, under the leadership of Fethy Bey, now Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

The program includes such items as freedom of commerce, support of the cause of general peace, complete freedom of the press.

An interesting item in the program is the abolition of monopolies, of which there are many in Turkey, and which have always been considered an important means of obtaining revenue. It is said that Ferit Bey, Turkish Ambassador at London, also contemplates resignation in order to become general secretary of the new party.

Oratory Wins Trip to American Contest

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

HEINZ BOCKHACKER, of Elberfeld, Rhineland, won a six-weeks trip to the United States, Aug. 10, in an oratory contest at the Political High School here. The subjects were "What Does History Teach Us Youngsters" and "Germany's Position in the World."

The young orator will compete in the international students' oratory contest in Washington, D. C. The competition was among students between the ages of 16 and 20.

British Troops Rushed to Sind to Quell Riots

Clashes Between Moslems and Hindus Spread—Peshawar Defended

KARACHI, India (AP)—(Delayed by censor)—British troops have been rushed to the mofussil (rural) district of Sind to deal with serious lawlessness arising out of communal tension, or trouble between Hindus and Moslems.

Recent fighting in the Sind has taken a fatality toll of at least 20 and 300 or more have been injured. Troops were moved into Sukkur Aug. 6 after 12 persons had been killed and 150 injured in one fight alone.

The towns and villages which will be occupied by troops include Pano, Akil, Sultanpur, Ghotki and Dubar.

Armed police have been sent to Khanpur, Mirpur, Mathelo and other talukas (revenue districts) on the left bank of the Indus River. While the situation is tense over most of the area, conditions are quiet in Sukkur, where the trouble originated.

BOMBAY (AP) — The Afridi tribesmen who are menacing the northwestern frontier area apparently are endeavoring to persuade neighboring tribes to join them in attacking Peshawar and other strategic frontier towns.

Their objective has not been made clear, however, since the news received here is very scanty and apparently is delayed or held up by conseorship.

Some believe that their effort may be connected with a revolt of their tribal brothers against Nadir Shah, King of Afghanistan.

SIMLA, India (AP)—Peshawar, northwestern frontier key city, and outpost of the British Empire, remained Aug. 11 inviolate after two days' efforts by 10,000 raiding Afridi tribesmen to capture it.

Although a mass attack by the Afridis from beyond the Afghan border has not developed, British defenders, many of them Sepoys, have beaten back tribesmen who have made several important sallies.

Some late Peshawar dispatches indicated that while the Afridis were far from giving up their battle for the city, which would be rich in loot for them, their enthusiasm for the venture was diminishing rapidly in the face of the British defense.

Bengal Moslems Differ

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Several persons were injured Aug. 10 in a fight between Moslems and some civil disobedience volunteers from Peshawar during a dispute at a conference of Bengal Moslems. The whole meeting was marked by disorder. Mr. Abdurrahim, member of the All-India Congress Committee, opposed a resolution supporting Moslem representation at the October round-table conference in London. The meeting promptly howled him down.

Pandits to See Gandhi

ALLAHABAD, India (AP) — Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, both former presidents of the All-India National Congress, were removed from jail here Aug. 11 and taken to the Yeroda prison at Poona, where Mahatma Gandhi is confined. Sir Tej Bahadur Sparu, Indian leader who with M. Jayakar has been engaged in a peace mission to the Pandits Nehru, also left for Poona, where all will confer with the Mahatma.

Bombay Parade Orderly

BOMBAY (AP)—A procession organized by the war council of the Bombay Congressional Committee for the observance of "Political Prisoners Day," marched from Congress House along Hornby Road to the fort area Aug. 10. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, president of the War Counsel, headed the marchers. The police took no action. The demonstrators dispersed quietly in the fort area.

Tribal Attack Repelled

PESHAWAR (AP)—Dispatches received here said that an Afridi tribal force attacked Badama Post on Aug. 9 but was driven off by a detachment of Kurram militia during the night. Badama Post is southeast of Parachinar.

INDIA TO EXTEND CURB ON CHILD MARRIAGES

BANGALORE, Mysore, India (AP)—Now that British India has set the pace in enacting a child marriage restraint law, several of the Indian native states are considering similar measures.

Delegates to the Mysore Ladies' Conference recently resolved that a law fixing the marriageable ages of girls at 16 years and boys at 21 should be introduced in the Mysore Legislature. Under the child marriage law, effective in British India June 1, the minimum marriageable age for girls was set at 14 and that for boys at 18.

U. S.-BRITAIN TO END LEGAL HOLD IN CHINA

Identical Policies Favor Eventual Withdrawal of Extrality

NORTHERNERS BEGIN SHANTUNG OFFENSIVE

Plan Would Give Chinese Court Jurisdiction in Alien Defendant Cases

Eventual abandonment of extrality in China is the aim of identical policies being worked out by Great Britain and the United States. Transfer of the jurisdiction of consular courts in civil cases to modernized Chinese courts where these have been established, is understood to be the basis of the plans.

The extrality question, which involves the right of foreigners who are defendants in civil cases, being tried before representatives of their own national consuls, rather than a native court, has aroused considerable feeling in China since establishment of the Republic and is but a phase of the general move for freedom from foreign intervention.

In the meantime the recognized Nationalist Government is engaged in a crucial battle with northern rebel forces, with Shantung as the goal or prize city. The outcome of this battle, with its effect on the whole political structure of the country, will have a decided bearing on the British and American extrality policy.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Identical policies for progressive abandonment of extraterritoriality in China are in process of being worked out for Great Britain and the United States, it was authoritatively announced Aug. 11, thus giving a further example of the necessity of Anglo-American unity in Far Eastern problems, which already has been demonstrated in the case of contracts established for the protection of lives and property endangered by the Communist outbreak on the Yangtse River.

The basis of the scheme is understood to be that jurisdiction of consular courts in civil cases be transferred to modernized Chinese courts wherever these have been established, subject to co-judges being appointed, and in certain instances to the right of "evocation" or "calling out" of cases from Chinese courts so they may be dealt with by consular courts.

The policy on criminal jurisdictions is still unsettled, London apparently being prepared to go somewhat further than Washington in making concessions to the Chinese viewpoint. The French, who also are interested in negotiations, want any new arrangement to apply in the first instance to certain specified places only, and be extended gradually as and when the Chinese courts have proved their ability to handle cases both justly and expeditiously.

It should be added that the proposals cover suits in which a foreigner is the defendant. Those in which he is plaintiff already go to Chinese courts. The task of initiating conversations on this difficult matter is left to Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister at Peiping, and J. V. A. MacMurray, American Minister. Draft proposals drawn up by these two were submitted to Washington and London and after the respective capitals had studied them and made a number of alterations, Mr. Lampson and Mr. MacMurray redrafted the whole scheme, and it is this document which forms the basis of the latest conversations.

It should be emphasized that there is no idea of embarking on joint negotiations with China, but the two countries wish to conduct forthcoming conversations on identical lines so that all foreign residents in China shall ultimately be in a position of complete equality, none having any advantage over the other.

It had been hoped to start negotiations with China early in the autumn, but the Nanking Government's recent reverses make the problem of reopening discussions rather a delicate one. Competent judges are no longer confident that the Nationalists will survive unless they compromise, either with the more conservative north, or the so-called Communists in the south and east.

In matters of foreign policy there is not much difference between the north and Nanking, and both are in favor of working out a practical scheme in friendly coöperation with foreign powers. If either wins or if they join forces, talks could start immediately. But in the rather unlikely event of Communists gaining control, the situation there would, of course, be different.

Another important development bearing on the extrality question is publication of a report on Shanghai by Justice Feetham, distinguished South African, who played a big part in the settlement of the boundary dispute between north and south Ireland in 1925. Justice Feetham was called in last year to investigate the question of the future status of the international settlements in Shanghai and the extent to which the Chinese should participate in municipal government. The report is expected in September or October.

While European races are thus voluntarily preparing to give up some of their cherished privileges, the Nanking Government is steadily paving the way for complete cancellation. In this connection it has recently drawn up a detailed program for abolition of inland shipping rights possessed by foreigners.

Only some 604 foreign vessels, chiefly British, are engaged in inland trade out of a total in 1928 of 2144.

In coastal trade, however, the foreign share of clearances in that year was 74,000,000 tons out of 105,000,000. Of this figure Britain had 40,000,000 tons, Japan 24,000,000, and the United States, 3,000,000. Britain is practically the only big country in the world which voluntarily admits foreign vessels to coastal trade and no one here denies China's theoretical right to exclude foreigners from this traffic.

Statistics, though, clearly show that there is nothing like enough Chinese shipping to go round, so trade would be completely disorganized if foreign shipping were barred.

Attack on Shantung Under Way—Reports Give Both Victories

SHANGHAI (AP)—The long-heralded crucial battle between Nationalist and rebel armies for the rich province of Shantung appeared to be under way on Aug. 11, with the belligerent forces advancing conflicting claims regarding the trend of fighting.

Nationalist military sources said their attacking forces were continuing advances upon Tsinan, provincial capital. Capture of Tsinan was said by Nationalists to be a matter of only a few days.

Reports from the northern rebels said their general, Yen Hei-shan, had halted the Nationalists with machine gun and artillery fire near Taian-fu and Feicheng and had inflicted heavy casualties on the government forces.

There were similar conflicting claims of the tide of battle in Honan Province. Feng Yu-hsiang, northern general, claimed decisive victories along the Haichow-Tungkwan railway. General Feng also claimed the capture of Kweiteh and Mamutsi, important Honan cities, and the seizure of large supplies of military goods and foodstuffs.

Nationalists asserted their forces had driven off General Feng's troops with heavy losses and denied the alleged northern capture of Kweiteh and Mamutsi.

The northerners were believed here to have suffered considerable losses in Shantung and were seeking to neutralize these reverses by pounding Nationalist positions in Honan. The Nationalists were known to have assembled in Shantung the largest airplane offensive unit yet seen in China. At least 35 armored planes, equipped with machine guns, were in use against the rebels.

The Chinese press here said the combined casualties of the Nationalist and northern rebel forces in Shantung last week totaled 100,000 but this was considered excessive. It was believed, however, that thousands of soldiers had fallen.

AMPHIBION PILOT CLAIMS RECORD

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—A world's record for nonrefueling endurance flight in an amphibion, taking off from the water, was claimed Aug. 10 for W. B. Atwater, veteran Port Washington flier, who was up 22 hours 18 minutes 32 seconds in a week-end flight over Manhasset Bay.

The attempt was under official observation of representatives of the National Aeronautical Association. They said no official record for such a flight had been made previously.

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LONDON TREATY UPHELD AS AID TO WORLD PEACE

Bainbridge Colby, However, Calls It Inconsistent With Post-War Stand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The London Naval Treaty, while frankly "inconsistent" with American post-war policy should improve international relations and contribute to "a more tolerant public opinion on the subject of trustful coöperation between nations," Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State, asserted in the address at the Chautauqua institution on Aug. 9.

Although Mr. Colby criticized some provisions of the treaty as being "disappointing," he made it clear that he was not "assailing" the pact.

"I believe, however, that despite its flaws it will work for the betterment of international relations," he continued, "and in the long run will contribute, although it can hardly be said to do so immediately, to the lightening of the burden of armament upon the national purse and to a more tolerant public opinion on the subject of trustful coöperation between nations.

"I speak of it, however, because it is so curiously inconsistent with our post-war policy of self-sufficient aloofness and non-coöperation with the enlightened efforts of other nations to put world peace upon deeper and more secure foundations."

Mr. Colby said he failed to see how emulation in naval construction could exist in a more acute form than naval parity—"in other words, equality established at the outset and maintained throughout the years without deviation."

"Naval parity might be said to be naval rivalry in a dead heat," he added.

"Despite the fact that we have told the world that we would enter into no entangling commitments that could, in any conceivable circumstances in the future, fetter our entire freedom of choice, decision, and conduct," he continued, "we have put our signature to an agreement affecting the most vital arm of the national defense—the navy—an agreement far more self-restrictive and disabling than any of the proposals of the past which we have rejected as entangling commitments."

Cash gifts totaling $34,224 were received by the Chautauqua Institution at its annual "Old First Night" exercises on Aug. 5. In addition to this sum a bequest of $65,000 by the late Mrs. C. M. Wilkes for a new library was counted among the gifts, bringing the aggregate to a little short of $100,000.

Old First Night is the celebration of the founding of Chautauqua, on the first Tuesday in August, 1874. It has become the customary occasion for the receipt of gifts from the friends of the institution.

DR. BUTLER FORESEES G. O. P. REPEAL PLANK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—About 60 per cent of the membership of the Republican State Convention, meeting in Albany Sept. 25, will favor a plank in the platform for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a statement issued Aug. 11 by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Dr. Butler envisaged a similar repeal plank in the Democratic state platform. The action of the two major parties, he held, would cause prohibition to "be lifted out of the state campaign and out of the field of political controversy."

Bank Debts Are Cut and Deposits Go Up

SMALL indebtedness of member banks of the Federal Reserve System and an increase in deposits in mutual savings banks are among the constructive factors operating to improve business conditions.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve Board are said to be indebted to the reserve system only about one-twelfth their aggregate reserve balances, and to be entering the period when demand for currency increases about $150,000,000 in an exceptionally easy position.

Still another significant straw in the wind was the report of the mutual savings banks, holding approximately 30 per cent of total savings deposits and showing an increase for the first half of the current year of $273,766,000, as compared with a decrease of $82,710,000 in the last six months of 1929.

Plan of Lending Silver to China Is Put Forward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Stabilization of Chinese silver currency, through formation of a silver pool drawn from their treasuries by the United States, Great Britain and France for the purpose of lending it to the Chinese Government, was proposed by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, at the opening session, Aug. 8, of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, of which Mr. Pittman is chairman, investigating trade relations of the United States and China.

The wealth of China, Mexico and other nations where silver is the major metal of currency, has been cut in half by the dumping on world markets of great quantities of silver, it was brought out at the hearing. During the last six months, the value of silver has dropped 24 per cent, and the metal is now selling for 34 cents an ounce instead of the normal 64-cent price.

Mr. Pittman's proposal envisaged a commercial treaty between the Chinese Government and the United States, Great Britain and France, whereby the surplus silver lying frozen in the treasuries of these nations would be available for loans to China. The amount of the pool contemplated was given as approximately 500,000,000 ounces of silver.

This metal, when lent to China, would be expended under the supervision of an international commission for two major purposes—to buy food and clothing for those who work for the Chinese Government and to build railroads and automobile roads to make transportation possible in the interior of China.

This plan would tend to reinforce the Chinese Government in popular esteem by providing employment and supplies, according to Mr. Pittman. In addition, the economic situation of the nation as a whole would be improved. An outlet for British silver, at present being sent out of India at the rate of approximately 57,000,000 ounces a year in order to build up the gold standard pound, would also be provided, he added.

Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, presented data on the economic situation in China, and also advocated a plan similar to that of Mr. Pittman.

"If we could devise a method of lending money to China," Mr. Moser said, "and at the same time feel assured of a restored condition of peace, I see no reason why the result would not be greatly improved trade relations."

ITALY PLANS $10,000,000 NEW ROADS PROGRAM

ROME (AP)—The Goverment Aug. 9 announced road-building programs involving expenditure of $10,000,000 and providing employment for 37,000 workmen.

The further expenditure of $2,000,000 for development of a railroad from Florence to Bologna also was projected.

'CANNED MUSIC' REPORTED TO BE LOSING ITS GRIP

Still Strong in New York, but Small Towns Said to Demand Orchestras

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—So far as the American Federation of Musicians is informed, its campaign against "canned music" is having very little effect upon the theaters here. No motion picture house or "legitimate" theater has yet informed officials of the union that they intend to install an orchestra, according to William L. Mayer, vice-president of the musicians' organization.

But in the smaller cities and towns it is a different story. People in small villages, whose means of entertainment is more limited, are in many places getting tired of the mechanical music accompanying motion pictures, Mr. Mayer said, and write to the central office of the union in considerable numbers in support of its campaign. In some of the outlying places, small orchestras are gradually coming back, he said.

"The most surprising element in our campaign thus far," said Mr. Mayer, "is the response that has come from the South, which has not generally been considered advanced in cultural achievement, particularly in music. The resistance of the theatergoer to 'canned music' has been greater in the South than anywhere else, and the results achieved in the theaters have been more substantial.

"We expect that New York will be about the last place to respond. The theatrical producer here depends very largely for his income on the 350,000 visitors that come into the city every day from all parts of the world. It doesn't matter so much whether he gives the highest value or not. There will be many more along the next day."

Mr. Mayer holds that if the number of musicians is seriously reduced by mechanical music, that the art itself will deteriorate.

"The 'machine age,'" he said, "has contributed many improvements which have been financially beneficial to the world's population, as well as to the inventors and promoters.

"The music machine, however, while profitable to its inventors, is not a benefit to the world. On the contrary, it is a menace to the continued existence of civilization's greatest emotional asset. Not only America, but every nation on the globe is being exposed to the innovation and musicians everywhere are being forced into other employments to earn their daily bread."

Monroe Doctrine Called Humiliating

UNIVERSITY, Va. (AP)—A suggestion to Latin-American republics that they declare Monroe doctrines of their own was made by James B. Scott, international lawyer and secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, in an address Aug. 11 before the Institute of Public Affairs.

Admitting that the United States' doctrine is of benefit both to this country and to the other republics of the western hemisphere, he said it was nevertheless "a badge of humiliation to our southern friends."

Public planning boards — national, sectional, state and municipal—were advocated before the round table on business and government by John Bauer of the American Public Utilities Bureau, for increased and more efficient government regulation of business.

Just now the world is probably at the "mere threshold" of government regulations of business, Mr. Bauer said. He explained that private business becomes public in character "when masses of individuals are dependent upon its proper functioning for their well-being."

BRITISH COLUMBIANS GET RAILWAY BELT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Government of Canada has finally relinquished control of the railway belt and the Peace River block in British Columbia to the provincial government, after 25 years of controversy on the subject. The Peace River block in the heart of the Peace River country is desired by the province chiefly for use in subsidizing the construction of a railway into that region to move its goods out of the Pacific.

With this land in its hands, the Government will renew its efforts to secure action on a Peace River railway. In view of the promise of R. B. Bennett, Canadian Premier, to provide such a railway outlet without delay, the provincial authorities here are confident of early action, after many years of deliberation and disappointment.

Fess Defends New Tariff as Help to Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Increased foreign trade is forseen as a result of the recent tariff act by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, who has issued his first public statement as new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Fess's statement is evidently intended as an answer to one made by Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, in which the latter declared that "American exports and imports are in a nose-dive." If the two releases are indicative, there will be a battle of tongues fought between the two national committee headquarters before the November elections.

Antagonism toward the tariff is being stirred up abroad, largely by American citizens, Mr. Fess claims. Much of the agitation is due to American producers who have established plants in competing countries and are employing cheaper labor to supply the foreign consumption, he contends.

"Every foreign country possessed of productive resources tends to follow our leader in stimulating home production in the interest of employment of its labor," the statement reads. "Over 30 nations have adopted in some form the protective system. Even leaders in Great Britain, the leading free-trade country of the world, have in recent years agitated the issue, and will soon attempt to adopt a form of protection. This has no more reference to retaliation against us than has our legislation any retaliatory element against them.

"It is not only the right of each country, but in case it stimulates home employment, it will be wholly justified from their standpoint, and in turn by increasing their purchasing power, it will rebound to our benefit. Prosperity of foreign countries will be reflected in our favor by an increased purchasing power for consumption needs, which we will continue to supply.

"The recent propaganda in Canada as a partisan issue will have no more effect there than the similar propaganda for the same purpose in this country will have here. Every campaign conducted on behalf of foreign rather than American interests has had but one result. The present will be no exception. We will continue to import those needs we cannot produce, two-thirds of which, under the present law, will come in duty free.

"We will also continue to supply the world with the goods they must import in increased quantities. This is the simple lesson of all protection measures, which in this, as in former cases, is the answer to the partisan statements couched in identical terms of former utterances against former protection measures."

PARTY ON WAY TO SEE ECLIPSE IN SOUTH SEAS

Will Study Solar Phenomenon on Volcanic Island in Tonga Archipelago

HONOLULU (AP) — An expedition from the navy educational institutions and observatories in the United States left San Francisco July 31 to view the total eclipse of the sun Oct. 21 in the Tonga archipelago, and is due in Tutuila, Samoa, Aug. 19.

One of the party is Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar Jr., of the Kilaua Volcano Observatory, Island of Hawaii, who will study the volcanic and seismic conditions on the Niuaftou Island, where the eclipse observations will be made.

Niuafou is a very small volcanic island 300 miles west southwest of Tutuila. Primitive conditions prevail and only two white men and 110 natives live there. About 30 craters are on the island. Many of them have recently been active.

Commander C. H. J. Keppler will be in administrative charge. He headed the navy's expedition which observed the solar eclipse of May 9, 1929, from the vicinity of Iloilo, P. I.

Lieut. H. C. Kellers, naval medical corps, who was a member of the naval eclipse expedition at Sumatra in 1926 and also of the 1929 expedition, will be medical officer and in charge of meteorological observations. At the request of the Smithsonian Institution, he will collect specimens of the island fauna and flora.

Prof. S. A. Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia, will conduct spectrographic work. Kempton Adams is his assistant. Prof. R. W. Marriott, Swarthmore College astronomer, will carry out coronal photography with a 63-foot camera, and make observations to test the Einstein theory. His assistant is Dr. Weld Arnold of the American Geographical Society.

J. J. Johnson of the California Institute of Technology will make photometric observations. B. P. Sharpless, junior astronomer at the Naval Observatory, will do coronal photography with a 15-foot camera and other smaller ones.

AMERICANS TO SEE AUSTRIAN PAINTINGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — An exhibition of modern Austrian paintings, by well known artists and by those whose work never before has been shown in this country, is now on its way to the United States. It will be shown at colleges and museums throughout the country. It is being brought here by the College Art Association.

The exhibit is composed of the work of 34 artists. It includes 26 oil paintings, 10 water colors and a number of wash and crayon drawings.

Chicago Mobilizing to Drive Out Crime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the six-month period from January to June of this year, when many business institutions were retrenching, the Chicago Association of Commerce went contrary to the general trend by increasing its membership nearly 1000.

It now has more than 7000 members. The gain in membership, it was said at the association's headquarters, was unparalleled by any other important trade body in the country.

This increase in membership was interpreted by association officials as indicative of business leaders' desire to coöperate with the organization in its efforts to "drive crime out of the city, to correct unwarranted criticism of the community throughout the world and to take every legitimate means of continuing the commercial and residential growth of the metropolitan district."

JUDGE WANTS NEW BANKRUPTCY LAWS

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Federal Judge D. Lawrence Groner after a brief session of court here Aug. 9 said filing petitions of bankruptcy in the eastern Virginia district has become almost a habit, and recommended that Congress remedy the laws, that the bar association investigate pauper cases, and that commercial organizations prescribe more careful credit conditions.

He said the number of bankruptcy petitions filed in the eastern Virginia district last year exceeded by nearly 33 per cent those filed in the southern district of New York State, including New York City.

Slow Speed Urged for Vessels in Fog

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Dickerson N. Hoover, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service, told of measures being taken to achieve greater safety at sea and during the course of a radio talk from Station WMAL, appealed to sea officers and the traveling public to subordinate speed to safety in time of fog.

During fogs, officers and passengers should realize that the importance of arriving safely in harbor through waiting for the air to clear, or proceeding slowly, outweighs any consideration of "keeping on schedule," Mr. Hoover declared.

Mr. Hoover told of the boiler code being developed that is designed to be a standard for the marine world. Four years have already been spent in working it out, he said. Conferences between shipowners and the inspection service are to be held later in the summer for the purpose of devising safety measures for vessels carrying both passengers and inflammable cargoes, he said. Increasing carefulness is also being exercised in fire prevention on all ships, he concluded.

RUSSO-GERMANS SEEK BRAZIL

BREMEN, Ger. (AP)—The S.S. Sierra Ventana sailed Aug. 11 for Rio de Janeiro with 153 Russo-German refugee farmers destined for Santa Caterina, Hammonia and Kusculmey Settlements. This is the fifth large group of Russo-Germans recently to quit Russia because of dissatisfaction.

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INTERFERENCE IN CHINA DENIED AID TO ADVANCE

Pacific Parley Speaker Says Imperialism May Lead to Renewed Outbreak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Because of its size, China cannot be expected to establish the new order toward which it is struggling for two or three generations, and it is questionable whether other nations may speed the change by interference without leading to a recrudescence of imperialistic policies, declared Dr. W. J. Hinton, director of research for the Institute of Bankers, London, in a lecture on British policy in China, on Aug. 10 at the evening session of the Institute of International Relations at the University of California.

Discussing reasons for interference in China, Dr. Hinton said "the aim of British policy in China always has been to secure access to the Chinese market, the possibilities of which have long fascinated our merchants. There have been other interests which have led to intercourse, notably the activities of missions, but on the whole the United States has shown more interest in the cultural contacts than we have.

Dr. Hinton said that it is too early to say how well this policy will work, but that a mistake probably has been made in concentrating diplomats at Peiping when the capital of the recognized government is at Nanking. It is possible, he said, that this situation has encouraged the northerners in their separatist tendencies.

The other speaker of the evening, Tamon Mayeda, editor of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, continued a discussion of Japanese labor conditions started on the opening night. One of the important government problems in regard to labor, he said, has been to suppress communistic propaganda from Russia.

"The growth of Communist propaganda," he stated, "has occupied the keen attention of the Government. It has adopted a high-handed policy toward Communists since 1925, when the Maintenance of Public Peace and Safety Act was promulgated with the purpose of inflicting severe punishment on Communists.

"Several times there have been wholesale raids upon the suspects of Bolshevism. The most serious question in this regard, however, is that theories of this kind are arousing keen interest among students of state and private universities and a number of students not only study them but actually participate in outside social movements."

Addresses were made on Aug. 9 by two European scholars, Dr. Paul L. Dengler of the University of Munich, Germany, and Prof. J. J. L. Duyvendak of the University of Leyden, Holland.

Professor Dengler declared that the problem of assuring world peace must in large part be solved by the teaching profession in all nations, and that the members of this profession must awaken to the responsibility of the great mission.

Professor Luyvendak discussed Dutch colonial administration in the Far East.

"It is fortunate," he said, "that a great knowledge and experience of colonial affairs has been acquired by the Dutch and that the old idea common to all colonizing nations, of exploiting the colony for the benefit of the home country, has long ago been abandoned. The Dutch Treasury receives absolutely no direct contribution from the Dutch East Indies."

He concluded with the statement that the Dutch are attempting to further the welfare of the people over whom they rule.

New Fish Culture Stations Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Better homes and railroad cars for the fish of the country will be the result of a five-year construction and maintenance program of the Bureau of Fisheries, for which the last Congress appropriated $1,885,000 in addition to the regular amount.

The bureau is now making plans for new stations, laboratories and distribution cars to be bought out of funds that will be provided in installments during the next five years.

An important feature of the act is the provision made for coöperation with states, counties, cities and private agencies and institutions. The bureau is also allowed under the law to accept donations of lands, funds and other aid that may be offered toward the five-year program.

During the first fiscal year which began July 1, the bureau plans to spend on fish cultural stations in New Mexico, $50,000; in Louisiana, $50,000; and Idaho, $60,000. On substations in Wisconsin it will spend $50,000; in Montana, $350,000; in Colorado, $35,000, and in the White Mountain forest of New Hampshire, $25,000.

A fish laboratory to be built in Washington this year will cost $125,000 and a trout station in Maryland or West Virginia will cost $75,000.

For the four following years the program includes the construction or enlargement of fish cultural stations in many states, the purchase of two steel fish distribution cars and the establishment of an experimental bass and trout station in Pisgah National Forest of Great Smoky National Park in North Carolina.

Dry Act Permanent, State Chief Avers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

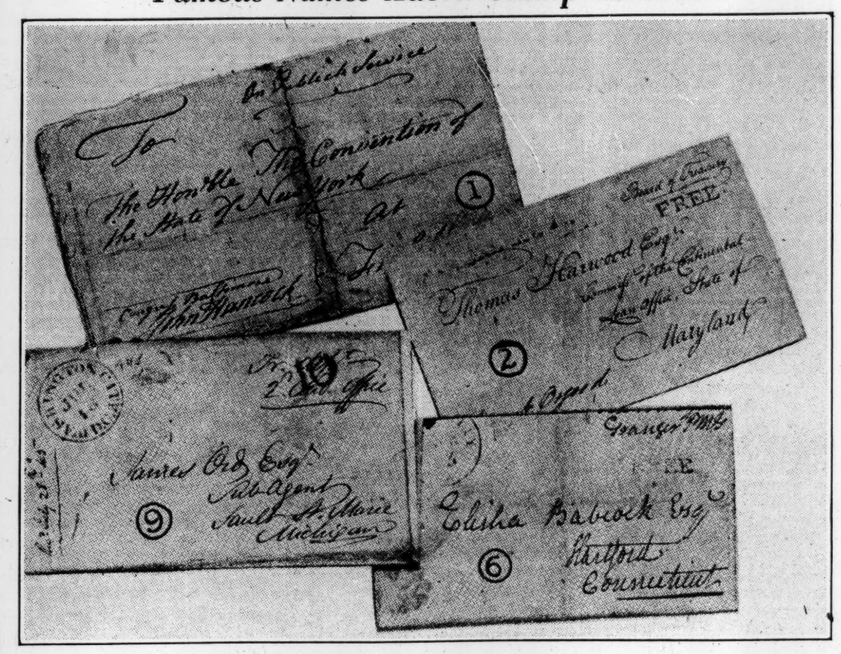
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Successful enforcement of prohibition is near and the permanency of the dry act is assured, declared Andrew McCampbell, New York State dry chief, on his first visit to Buffalo since taking office.

Looking over the local enforcement situation with the local administrator, Walter E. Brown, Mr. McCampbell said that every effort would be made to put the saloons out of business in Buffalo simultaneously with the offensive against the sources of supply and the men higher up in the business.

There will be no modification of prohibition except on the side of more and more rigid enforcement, he declared.

The need for more men to cover New York State was stressed by Mr. McCampbell. There are only 253 agents for the entire area, where live nearly 13,000,000, he said.

Famous Names Adorn Stamp Exhibits



Collections Displayed at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Represent Philately's Rich Treasures.

BOSTON DISPLAY DRAWS THRONGS OF PHILATELISTS

Ton of Stamps Shown on Truck—Rare Varieties Distinguish Exhibit

Architects and clerks, lawyers and chemists, college professors and clergymen, authors, typesetters, painters, plasterers and bricklayers and some just people, swarmed into Horticultural Hall in Boston today to peer at and discuss cases filled with stamps ranging in value from 5 cents to $50,000.

It was apparent that here were men who had hoarded their vacation time as a miser hoards gold, so that, when the stamps were put on view they might come to see and admire and see if they could obtain, by purchase or exchange, the treasures of their fellows.

Every state in the Union is apparently represented in the attendance upon this exhibition, which is held under the auspices of a half-dozen New England philatelic clubs.

Army of Zealous Collectors

Two million dollars' worth of stamps are on show under heavy insurance. Police officers galore are present. A truck stands at one end of Exhibition Hall and it contains a ton of stamps in a multicolored heap. Now you may ask, "But what on earth good is a ton of stamps?" Ah, yes; but suppose, somewhere, unnoticed till now in that ton, there should be a Confederate States green mint block or a Bechuanaland 1887-85 lilac mint copy or an 1870 U. S. carmine 90-cent block "which would grace any collection"?

The president of the National Philatelic Exhibition, Inc., is Charles K. B. Nevin, a Boston architect. Associated with him in the labors of placing such an exhibition are Dr. H. K. Thompson and Dr. W. C. Greene, both of Boston. Dr. Thompson pointed out today that there are 500,000 ordinarily zealous stamp collectors in the United States, "with 100,000 who are wild on the subject."

The celebrated "Boscawen stamp," rated one of the rarest in the world and in the possession now of Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y., is on view, together with Mr. Hind's other rarity, the equally celebrated $50,000 British Guiana stamp which Mr. Hind bought at auction in Paris in 1922 for $7343.

The Boscawen stamp is now valued at $25,000. It was made in 1846 by Worcester Webster who was then postmaster of Boscawen who suddenly discovered to his dismay that he did not have any stamps for the ordinary use of his post office. The stamp itself is unimpressive enough in appearance. It is an excessively plain 5-cent stamp, entirely devoid of drawing or engraving and is said now to be the only one that has escaped the vicissitudes of the years.

Alfred Leichtenstein of New York, who owns a private collection valued at something in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, has brought a variety of items. It was said today that many of the great collections in the United States are only moderately represented here because certain of their more distinguished items have been sent abroad to the current international exhibition at Berlin.

Flight Stamps Popular

Among the collections of air mail stamps shown which are of perhaps paramount contemporary interest are A. H. Marchant's collection covering Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's seven-day air mail service from New York to Buenos Aires, and the latest flight of the Graf Zeppelin from Freidrichshafen via South America to Lakehurst.

This collection, however, is shown downtown in the windows of the R. H. White Company and is a gesture of welcome from the downtown merchants to the members convening at the Hotel Statler in the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Philatelic Society.

It was said today at Horticultural Hall and at the Statler that the value of air mail covers of special flights, such as Colonel Lindbergh's and those having to do with Rear Admiral Byrd's antarctic expedition and the tours of the Graf Zeppelin, are mounting so in value that it is almost impossible for dealers to keep the values tabulated in order of their rise. An official said of such issues, and the recently issued series of Goya stamps from Spain, "Put them away and forget them for a couple of years, and then you can buy a Ford. Or maybe two Fords."

J. H. Houston Is Honored by Stamp Collectors

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—James H. Houston of Washington, known as the Nestor of American philately, was honored Aug. 9 at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the society of Philatelic Americans by being elected a life member of the association in recognition of what he has done to promote the interests of stamp collectors of the country. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing a bill recently passed by the United States Senate and now awaiting action by the House of Representatives prohibiting the use of mails to send merchandise on approval; favoring the issuance of a stamp in connection with the observance of the George Washington bicentennial; providing for the appointment of a committee to publish an official organ of the society and raising the dues of all members not living in the western hemisphere.

The 1931 convention of the society will be held in Columbus, O.

WALDORF TO HAVE LAST WORD IN RADIOS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Guests at the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will have the choice of six radio programs transmitted to their rooms from the largest centralized radio reception system ever designed, according to announcement by engineers of the Western Electric Company on Aug. 8.

Three strands of antenna wire suspended 600 feet above the street will pick up the programs for the centralized system in the two towers of the building, they said. More than 1,000,000 feet of wire will convey the programs from the amplifier to each of the rooms through an extensive network of metal shields to protect the strands.

SHIPPING MAGNATE RETIRES IN BRITAIN

LONDON (AP)—The retirement of Lord Kylsant, shipping magnate, from the chairmanship of the firm of Harland and Woolf, noted Belfast shipbuilders, has been announced.

It is not disclosed whether he will retain the presidency of other important shipping concerns, notably the Royal Mail Steam Packet group, with which he has been connected for many years.

The Rev. Higginson Sought to Win Indians Over to Christian Faith

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

SALEM, August 9, 1630.—Masconomo, sagamore of the local Indians, came to the village today to look for the last time upon the face of his departed friend, the Rev. Francis Higginson, who had been "teacher" of the local church since his arrival June 30, 1629.

"White chief gone happy hunting ground," was all that Masconomo said.

Higginson had been a friend of the Indians from the first. He recognized that one of the purposes of the Massachusetts Bay Company, as stated in the charter, was to "wynn and incite the natives to the knowledg and obedience of the onlie true God and Savior of mankinde, and the Christian fayth;" and in his first letter to friends in England he had written: "We purpose to learn their language as soon as we can, which will be a means to do them good."

Immediate duties at the plantation had made it impossible for him to carry out this desire; but he believed that, with settlements well established and churches organized, preachers would come from England with the avowed purpose of Christianizing the Indians.

Francis Higginson was born in 1588, took his degrees at Jesus College, Cambridge University, and entered the ministry of the Established Church. He was assigned a "living" at one of the five parish churches in Leicester. He had "a most charming voice, which rendered him unto his hearers, in all his exercises, another Ezekiel; and from all parts of the neighborhood they flocked unto him." For some years he continued "in conformity; but the more he studied the scriptures the more he became dissatisfied with the ceremonies which had crept into the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ, not only without the allowance of scripture but also without the countenance of the earliest antiquity."

Becoming a "conscientious nonconformist" he was deprived of his living; "nevertheless his ministry was generally so desirable unto the people, that they procured for him the liberty to preach a constant lecture on one part of the Lord's Day, being maintained by the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants." This could not continue long, under the increasing opposition of the Crown and Archbishop toward non-conformists, and the time came when "he lived in continual expectation to be dragged away by the pursevants unto the High Commission Court, where a sentence of perpetual imprisonment was the best thing that could be looked for."

Just at this time the Massachusetts Bay Company extended to him an invitation to join their people about to sail for Salem to reinforce John Endecott's plantation. "Having first consulted heaven with humble and fervent supplications for the divine direction about so great a turn of his life, he came unto a resolution to comply therewithal." He rendered valuable service in keeping a journal of his voyage, and in sending to English non-conformists "a short and true description of the commodities and discommodities" of New England.

"What golden gaine made Higginson remove
From fertile soyle to wildernesse of rocks?
'T was Christ's rich pearle stir'd up the toil to love
For him to feede in wildernesse his flocks.
First Teacher he, here, Sheepe and Lambs together;
First crown'd shall be he, in the Heaveans, of all
Christ's Pastors here, but yet Christ's folk had rather
Him here retain; blest he whom Christ hath call'd."

SUBMARINE OFF TO PANAMA

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—The V-5, largest and newest of the American submarine fleet, left Aug. 11 for Trinidad and the Panama Canal Zone after a week in the harbor off the naval academy.

New York.
WE INSTALL
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WE SERVICE ALL KINDS OF HEATING PLANTS AND OIL BURNERS
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It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
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PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAR, our latest sandwich
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Waldorf
RESTAURANTS
226 Huntington Ave. Across the Park BOSTON
1070 Boylston St.

Vegetable Soup with Crackers 15c
Fried Country Sausage Patties, French Fried Potatoes, Brown Gravy, Apple Sauce, Rolls and Butter 35c
Potato Salad, Rolls and Butter 20c
Pot Roast of Beef, Brown Gravy, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Ice Cream Sandwich with Sliced Fresh Peaches 15c

FOOD DEALERS
Can Profit From This Offer

Many housewives right in your own community have been writing in to purchase Otto Stahl's Frankfurters by mail. A good percentage have been *re-ordering*.

Of course, this is very gratifying to us. However, we would like to make it easier for housewives to buy these delicious frankfurters. And certainly walking around the corner or phoning you is much more convenient than sending orders directly to us.

Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters are packed in cans, sealed so their tantalizing flavor can't escape. Made of the most tender beef and pork, delicately spiced so as to appeal to the most particular tongue, blended by the famous European blending process, Otto Stahl's Frankfurters are making new friends every day.

Monitor Readers!
May we solicit your cooperation by asking that you call this announcement to the attention of your dealer.

Otto Stahl's
FRANKFURTERS

A STAHL-MEYER PRODUCT

Do you want to come in with us on this growing market? Do you want your share of this profitable business? Then write us at once. As a special introductory offer we will pay the express charges on your first order of two dozen cans or more. We will also provide you free of charge beautiful window and counter displays.

Fill in and mail the coupon today.

Special DEALERS' OFFER
Sales Manager:
STAHL-MEYER,
3rd Avenue at 127th Street, New York City
Please send me your special introductory offer of two cases, each containing 12 cans of Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters. Express prepaid. Also send me at once your window and counter displays. Also send me information on your special dealers' proposition.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Remember 'way back when—

WE WATCHED THEM SHOE HORSES!

IN THE palmy days of the village smithy, ham was largely a product of guess . . . selected by guess, cured by guess and smoked under a temperature regulated by guess. A stringy texture, a harsh flavor or an undersmoked ham was by no means unusual, because there was no well-defined standard in those crude days.

But the ham appetite of 1930 is "finicky." Armour has helped to make it so by the driving determination constantly to improve Armour food products.

Last year you thought your Star Ham was just about perfect. There was no competitive reason for improving it, as Star Ham was widely regarded as the finest ham made. But the creed of the new Armour and Company calls for everlasting effort to better all previous bests—at all times. So this year there is a new "star" of even greater brilliance. For Armour introduced in March a brand-new ham in a brand-new package with a flavor and tenderness beyond description . . . Star Ham with the "Fixed Flavor," produced under the revolutionary new "double-f" process!

Starting with the selection of the livestock, the grading, the cure and the smoke, the processing of Star Ham was revised from start to finish. Outworn traditions were uprooted, obsolete methods discarded, old-time "musts" and "can'ts" ignored. The "double-f" process was perfected and is an exclusive Armour property.

It accomplished another notable Armour triumph in the art of food production . . . a triumph that has been enthusiastically confirmed by trade and public. In Star Ham with the "Fixed Flavor," Armour has given America a new reason for eating ham. Also it is one more proof that the new Armour and Company will never permit itself to get into the worn rut of "let well enough alone."

The new Star Ham with the "Fixed Flavor," produced by the revitalized and modernized Armour and Company, is a vastly better piece of meat than the ham of village smithy days.

F. Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

Have you seen our
New Women's Shops?

They take up the whole Fifth Avenue side of our newly glorified Third Floor. The smart young matron and the more mature woman will revel in the fact that these shops are devoted entirely to them and that the clothes shown here are designed especially for them. Fashion no longer worships at the shrine of youth . . . the great lady will be the toast of the coming season. The Women's Salon and the Women's Gown Shop are prepared to clothe her in the subtle grandeur that is the new mode . . . Gowns vary in price from

25. to 150.

THIRD FLOOR

From the Women's Salon . . a copy of a Louiseboulanger in black or brown crepe. Sizes 36 to 44 . . $79.50.

From the Women's Gown Shop . . a street costume of imported wool lace. In brown, blue or wine. Sizes 36-44. $45.

Lord & Taylor
424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

WATER AND FEED TO BE RUSHED TO AREA OF DROUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

the price is too high to be paid even for the disappearance of the surplus.

"This regulation of supply by a drought aids some farmers, while the ruinous expense of other farmers forcefully points to the wisdom of crop control by the organization of American farmers. Such an organization could achieve great results and vast, far-reaching benefits. It could spread its control limitations equitably and thus pass around its benefits equitably without visiting ruinous penalties upon millions o. other farm people."

Drought Will Affect Everyone

"The former will feel the first and the direct effects of the drought but every man, woman and child in America will suffer the indirect consequences in some degree.

"While nothing can compensate the present situation, if the drought will enforce upon farmers their need of organization and collective action and will emphasize to our urban brethren the fact that we are all interdependent for security and prosperity, it will to that extent be worth something."

The American Red Cross, with its 3500 chapters over the country, is standing by to answer any call for aid President Hoover may issue to it, John Barton Payne, national chairman, indicated in an outline of what the organization could do if necessary. Mr. Payne says:

"A break in the drought may still afford relief by partially salvaging food crops and promoting late planting of quick growing substitutes. If this should not eventuate, the Red Cross, as the national relief agency, will supplement local, state and federal agencies, public and private, and the normal credit and financial facilities of banks, farm loan groups and similar agencies. As is always the case in Red Cross relief measures the organization would supplement individual resources and borrowing power in tiding over individual families."

Legge Hurries East by Air

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is on his way back to Washington by air from Seattle, to be present at the conference of governers. The program for the meeting will consist largely of consideration of the detailed reports of conditions as received by the Department of Agriculture from its country agents, it was said at the White House. The reports are now being compiled at Secretary Hyde's office and will be turned over to the President as soon as they are in final shape.

President Hoover has been notified by nine Governors that they will attend the conference personally or will send representatives. It is understood that the Governors of Iowa and Virginia, who have not yet replied, intend to be represented. No word has been received from Governor Weaver of Nebraska.

It is pointed out at the White House that the reports which will cover the 10 days since Aug. 1 and which will describe conditions county by county will be all important as a basis for the conference. The drought is no settled disaster, it is said. Rain in the next week may change the whole situation. The President is devoting his entire attention to the study of the reports as they come in, to the exclusion of all other matters.

Farmers' Grain Agency Adds to Its Purchases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—During July, the first month of the new crop season, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, coöperative buying and selling agency sponsored by the Federal Farm Board, bought a total of 17,121,718 bushels of grain, including wheat, corn, oats and barley, it was announced on Aug. 11.

The corporation, which was organized just a year ago, during July completed arrangements through which it is now represented in practically all wheat producing territories, the announcement said.

Of the total receipts of wheat at Kansas City during the month, 32 per cent, or nearly one-third, was handled by stockholders of the Farmers' National, the statement said, while branch offices at Omaha, Neb., Enid, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., also handled a very large volume of business, as did branch offices at St. Louis and Indianapolis, in the soft wheat territory. Total purchases, the announcement said, did not include large volumes of wheat stored by members to be sold through the Farmers' National at such times as they desire to place it on the market.

"On the early crop movement in the Pacific northwest and the intermountain territory the corporation," it announces, " is getting a very fair share of the wheat marketed, while in the spring wheat area the district office at St. Paul, with branches at Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., and Great Falls, Mont., is ready to take care of all the wheat members have for sale in those markets. Export business continues good, the corporation handling wheat direct from the millers and other buyers in foreign countries."

Telephone Company Aids Patrons in Drought Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company of Cincinnati, which serves rural subscribers in southwestern Ohio in addition to Cincinnati and its suburbs, on Aug. 9 asked the Public Utilities Commission for authority to continue service to rural subscribers upon payment of the third of the usual monthly rates, the remainder to be paid in two installments when the subscribers are able to pay.

The company said it was taking the step in recognition of the economic distress in rural Ohio "by reason of droughts and the consequent inability of such subscribers to produce a personal revenue enabling them to meet their obligations for living and other necessary expenses."

John W. Bricker, member of the Public Utilities Commission, said the request would be granted immediately with imposition of such safeguards as may be necessary to protect subscribers from any hardship through restoration of the usual rates without due notice. The present schedules of the company provide that rates assessed are payable monthly in advance, hence consent of the commission is necessary to make any change.

Nebraska to Get Platte Irrigation Plan in Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Plans for reservoirs to store 1,500,000 acre-feet of water from the Platte River annually for irrigation purposes, will be completed about Nov. 15 and then submitted to the next Legislature, Clerk E. Mickey, professor of civil engineering of the University of Nebraska, has announced. Professor Mickey is head of a board of engineers appointed by Gov. A. J. Weaver to make a state water resource survey.

The board will recommend a series of reservoirs along the irrigation ditches now in use between North Platte and Lexington for storing water in the spring months for use for irrigation in July, August and September when the Platte waters are at their lowest. The total volume of the Platte past North Platte was found to be 2,225,000 acre feet of water a year, approximately three-fourths of which passes in the spring and is wasted.

There are already 230,000 acres under irrigation in the vicinity of Cozad and Lexington and the present ditches are ample to take care of the flow of water needed, but during the driest months it is difficult to obtain water for this purpose, it was said.

NEW TREATY URGED

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—President Hoover was urged to open negotiations for a treaty with Canada, looking to early construction of the St. Lawrence waterway to the sea, in a resolution adopted by the Great Lakes Harbor Association Aug. 8.

Ancient Boston Recalls Memories Which Link It With Namesake

PILGRIM FATHERS WERE IN JAIL HERE

Old Lincolnshire Town, Reveling in Historical Lore, Recollects Early Struggles of Pilgrim Fathers as Younger Boston Celebrates Tercentenary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

"THERE was probably no town in England that sent forth so many of its best citizens to the great work of colonizing America as Boston."

Thus wrote Bartlett in his history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and on this text, in this tercentenary year of Boston's daughter city in America, one may safely go hither and thither in the quaint old Lincolnshire town and discover innumerable links between the British and American peoples.

"St. Botolph's Town! Far over leagues of land and leagues of sea looks forth its noble tower and far around the chiming bells are heard."

That tower of St. Botolph's Church is popularly known as "Boston Stump." It played a significant part in the history of the Pilgrim Fathers. John Cotton was vicar here for 21 years, and America's Boston has remembered him by restoring a chapel in St. Botolph's to his memory. On the corbels may be seen the arms of the settlers of New England. At least two American bishops have occupied his English pulpit, and when Phillips Brooks stood there to proclaim the essential unity of the two nations, every other church in Boston was closed.

"Boston Stump," visible for 20 miles, flings its head on high, but underground Boston yields other memories of the Pilgrim Fathers, notably the cells beneath the Guildhall. William Brewster of Scrooby, it may be remembered, organized the Pilgrim Church, and William Bradford, amid the derision of his friends, joined the separatists. The "freedom to worship God," for which they had hoped, was long in coming, and they determined to follow the example of their coreligionists at Gainsborough and take up their residence in Holland.

A Dutch captain, plying between Boston and the Netherlands, lent a ready ear to their proposals, and to Boston they made their way, across 40 miles of country, with their wives and children and such portable wealth as they could collect. But the port of Boston was closed against them, as they were not in possession of the King's license to quit the country; and, to make matters worse, the Dutch captain proved false to his trust and betrayed them to the authorities. They were seized as they were on their way to the ship which they had hoped would convey them to personal liberty, and were taken ashore. Not only did they lose their passage money, but they were robbed in the boats on their way back to land.

If the worthy magistrates of Boston had had their way the would-be emigrants might have escaped with a caution, but they too were fast bound in the meshes of an iron law. Some were dismissed after a month's imprisonment, but Brewster, Bradford, and five other leaders of the band were put on trial and fined at the assizes in Boston Guildhall.

They spent their time in the caged cells awaiting trial, and were marched up the winding staircase to receive the judgment of the court. Part of the old oaken railings at which they stood was presented by England's Boston to America's Boston twelve years ago, and a tablet in the Guildhall notes the fact that the restoration of that ancient building was made possible largely by the help of the Bostonian Society.

MELTING POT AT WORK IN BUSY HARBIN

(Continued from Page 1)

senger steamers are preparing to leave for river ports. Across the stream the plains lie flat as a floor to the far horizon, a yellow haze of dust hanging low over them. Among the Orientals along the water front the Mongol type is prominent. Scores of the northern tribesmen are here, clad in their long cloaks, boots and fur hats.

Back through the Chinese city the way leads to the European town, the Russian Harbin of the early days when the monarchy envisioned here on the great steppes a metropolis worthy of the Tsars. Nor had advancing Russia failed of great progress toward this end. Here is a European city, with European shops, hotels, cafés, theaters, even the indefinable continental "atmosphere." It is as distinct from the rest of this unique city as if hundreds of miles away. Except for the commingling of all peoples in the streets it has nothing in common with the rest of Harbin. Here the Russians are largely White and they refer to what they term "the crisis" of last winter in hesitant whispers and with occasional glances over their shoulders.

It is a city of many uncertainties, and few men know who or what their neighbor really may be, even what the morrow may bring forth. A White and his family are here, refugees from Leningrad scarce three years ago. He had been an attorney there, and had managed to escape by himself. Then, a year later, his family had been fortunate enough to succeed in joining him. They had brought little with them. Indeed, his "practice" here in Harbin seemed to be not lucrative, though in this household there was no sign of gloom. "And your position here?" he was asked. But there was no response, other than a barely perceptible shake of the head. It is a thing not talked about. Uncertainty lay heavily upon them all a few months ago. That has lifted materially since, but there is reason to hope that an era of peace and economic improvement is in prospect.

In the spring the great steppes, flat as the sea, extending hundreds of miles on all sides, are swept by high, dust-laden winds. From Mukden northward as far as the wastes of frozen Arctic tundra, westward 2000 miles into Siberia, there is naught to check them, and for weeks a yellowish haze holds over the arid land.

The problem here is first an economic problem and peace is the daily plea of all men, that their labor upon the land may go on unimpeded. The aspirations of nations, political abstractions, railway controversies mean nothing to them. They crave an end of fighting and a disappearance from the countryside of armed supporters of this general or that.

And yet, despite the upheavals of the past several years, the visitor finds every outward evidence of calm, and no lack of creature comforts and western amenities, here in this vast land of the northern plains. From the Korean frontier at Antung he comes to Changchun on the fully equipped Pullman trains of the South Manchurian Railway. And from Dairen likewise. Along the line of this Japanese-owned road the springtime sees many signs of prosperity. Japanese stimulus has achieved that, and behind that development Japan proposes to stand firmly.

Chang's Watchful Waiting

Here, too, the Chinese have come in thousands, fleeing famine-gripped war-torn provinces in the far-away south. The soya bean they produce in huge quantities, to be shipped to the ends of the world at Dairen and Port Arthur. Laboring ceaselessly through the long daylight hours of the northern summer, Chinese and Japanese agriculturist alike asks only for peace.

"What of Chang Hsueh-liang," the question was asked in Mukden, dim at noonday in the dust-haze of the dry plains. "Watchful waiting," was the reply, "to see whether Nanking or the northern combine will win, pleading indisposition now whenever an emissary appears from one side or the other, clinging closely to his 'villa' near the Ming Memorials, even giving over his former custom of going now and then for dinner to the new Yamato Hotel."

HOLT FINDS EUROPE IN CLOSER ACCORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States will join the League of Nations when the President and political leaders take a positive stand, according to Hamilton Holt, formerly editor of the Independent and now president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. Mr. Holt returned home from abroad recently on the Statendam of the Holland-America Line.

"Yet, America's attitude has doubtless been a good thing in developing closer unity among European nations," he said. "It is natural for the nations of Europe to feel closer to each other than the United States can feel to them."

World Court Month by Month

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will present each month an article presenting the current rulings of the World Court*

THE HAGUE—The World Court has shown great activity during the period from June 15 to July 15, as during this month the hearings were held in the Greco-Bulgarian case concerning the so-called "communities."

These hearings have extended over 10 days, and provide a striking example of international coöperation for the sake of international justice as shown by the various nationalities represented. Two Dutchmen, Prof. Dr. J. A. van Hamel, former High Commissioner of the Free City of Danzig, and Prof. Dr. J. H. W. Verzijl, who for some time presided over the American-Mexican Claims Commission and noted international jurist, appeared as counsel for Bulgaria.

* * *

Greece was represented by M. Nicolas Politis, a prominent figure in world affairs, who, since the armistice, has played an important rôle in the various after-war conferences such as the Reparations Conference of last year and the International Codification Conference, both held at The Hague. Evidence was also given by Colonel Corfe, president of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission, who is a New Zealander.

In the meantime another difficulty between these two countries seems to have sprung up. There exists between Bulgaria and Greece a preliminary commercial treaty, which contains certain regulations for the exchange of goods and customs tariffs. Bulgaria has increased its import duties, including those on Greek goods. The Greek Government is of opinion that this increase is not lawful under the preliminary commercial treaty, and has been considering what steps should be taken.

Although no official information has been received, there is reason to believe in the truth of a message in the Corriera de la Sera stating that Greece has informed Bulgaria that it will sue Bulgaria on this question of the customs tariff before the World Court. It is probable that Greece will demand that the former status of the tariffs be restored.

* * *

The written procedure with the Court concerning the case of Danzig's admission to membership of the International Labor Organization of Geneva has now been finished. The case will be heard early in August. Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, will speak before the Court on behalf of the Labor organization. Prof. S. Rundstein, legal adviser of the Polish Government, who played a prominent rôle in the Progressive Codification Commission of the League of Nations will speak for Poland. Danzig has asked Prof. Erich Kaufmann, of Berlin, its legal adviser for international law, to speak for it. He is a well-known figure in the World Court, where he has often pleaded in Polish-German cases.

The Court's decision is asked in two important questions, which as yet have not been answered, i. e., to give the definition of the status of a "Free City" such as Danzig enjoys, and to state whether it is possible to be a member of the International Labor Organization of Geneva, without being a member of the League of Nations.

* * *

There is some uncertainty concerning the coming into force of the protocol concerning the revision of the court's statute. It seems quite possible to say, without exaggeration, that if the United States of America had seen their way to take more rapid action concerning their adhesion, the question of the revision would also have been in a more advanced stage by now. It is obvious that many states consider that the revision was largely envisaged in order to facilitate the adhesion of the United States, and they, therefore, hesitate to change the existing order of things when the adhesion does not seem to be of vital moment.

* * *

According to latest reports from Geneva, exactly 20 states have given consent, either by ratification or otherwise, to the coming into force of the revision of the court's statute. This means, that if this revised statute does come into force by Sept. 1, some 30 odd states have to take action in a couple of weeks, which seems rather an impossible position. If such action is taken, however, the elections for the World Court, which are to take place in September, will be carried out under the new statute, otherwise they will have to take place under the old one.

This uncertainty would not seem to be entirely without importance for the presentation of candidates for the election. The time limit for the presentation of candidates expires on Aug. 1. On July 1 only five countries had submitted their candidates. The remainder appear to wish to see what is going to happen, because the position of the judges under the old or the new statute varies entirely. Under the old statute they can continue to hold certain positions outside the Court. A judge in the World Court can at the same time be a judge in an ordinary court of justice, a barrister or a professor. Under the new statute they cannot hold these positions outside the World Court.

British Columbia Bans Export Houses

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—British Columbia's export houses, long the bane of United States prohibition enforcement officers, were doomed on Aug. 11 under a proclamation issued by the Provincial Government in which the Liquor Board was authorized to cancel all export licenses, under authority granted in the new Liquor Act.

With the return here next week of H. B. Thomson, chairman-elect of the Liquor Board, those connected with the Government said the board would be speedily appointed and all export licenses discontinued. Part of the full year's license fee of $10,000 will be returned to licensees, officials said.

The export warehouses became a source of no little embarrassment to the Provincial Government and they were always under the suspicion of United States enforcement officials. After the act was passed, the warehouses sprang up in places which in many instances had never appeared as vantage points to men engaged in exporting Canadian products, other than liquor.

CARNATIONS WORN FOR MANY YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Charles W. Gouert, whose love for flowers is proved by his carefully attended garden along Wilmington's chief residential street, has just rounded out 66 years of wearing a carnation in his coat lapel.

He started the custom when a lad of 16 and has never appeared in public without the flower—red or white. He prefers the red blossoms, but occasionally is compelled to wear white when none of his favorite hue is obtainable, Mr. Gouert is private secretary to a local financier.

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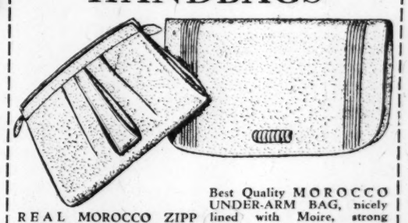

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AMERICAN BISHOP GIVES SERMON IN WESTMINSTER

Rhode Island Churchman Chosen to Close Lambeth Conference

LONDON (AP)—An American bishop, the Rt. Rev. James D. Perry, delivered the sermon at the closing of the seventh Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church in Westminster Abbey on Aug. 10—the first time an American has been so honored in the history of the Lambeth meeting.

The conference opened July 5, and was attended by Episcopal churchmen from all over the world.

Dr. Perry, who is the Bishop of Rhode Island and presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, spoke on spiritual authority.

A colorful procession of bishops and archbishops marked the closing thanksgiving service. Led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, all the delegates gathered in the historic Abbey cloisters and marched into the Abbey through the great west door.

Dr. Perry said the church is now reaching a degree of unity greater than has been known for centuries.

"The impression made by our Lord's first public utterance was of finality," he said. "Before the words that had been spoken could be comprehended, there was recognition of the voice which spoke as having authority, not as the scribes. Authority was a matter not unfamiliar to those whom he addressed.

"The credentials of the teacher then, as always, were found in the sources of his doctrine; and the scribes of that and every age have been engaged in verifying the spoken word with chapter and verse. The world has its own treasure of authorities and its own judgment to pronounce on those who contravene them.

"As it was at the beginning of the first century, so it is at the beginning of the twentieth; the minds and consciences of men become confused among the voices of the scribes. Whether these voices are heard in the temple and the synagogue of Jerusalem and Galilee, or in the streets and universities of Europe and America, the result is the same. Under their spell the spirit of man despairs of knowing even the things of a man.

"There is, however, another spirit in the human heart, born not of man but of God. It heeds when it hears the word of the prophet: 'Thus saith the Lord.' It believes and worships when it hears from one greater than the prophet the words: 'I say unto you.'

"What happened at the close of the Sermon on the Mount was what always happens when men pursue their quests beyond the sources to the single source of truth; when they turn from the authorities which are of the scribes to the authority which is of God.

"The authority which the world will heed and finally accept is that which proceeds from unity. The supreme reason for the need of reunion today is the same as that which Christ named in his prayer, 'that they all may be one in order that the world may believe.' The church is now reaching a degree of unity greater than has been known for centuries—when the spirit of unity is perfect the voice of authority will be complete."

WOMAN FLIER QUITS PLANE FOR GLIDER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The distinction of being the first woman glider in Australia is claimed by Mrs. E. N. Bender of the Geelong Gliding Club. So keen has Mrs. Bender become on glider flights that she has abandoned airplanes in their favor.

The Geelong club, established a year ago, is the pioneer glider club of Victoria. Today it has more than 80 members. Much interest is being shown in the activities of the Geelong gliders, big crowds attending the grounds to watch the flights.

LONDON CALL BEST BREAKFAST BELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Although the advantages to the new 12,000-mile wireless service between Australia and London are self-evident, there are some disadvantages, as James H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, found to his cost when a ring at 7 a.m.—an impossibly early hour for Prime Ministers—called him out of bed to talk to the London Daily Herald.

The Herald wanted information about a successor to Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia. But the hour seemed too early for news, for Mr. Scullin's reply was "nothing doing."

This was a poor bargain for the pressman, but he filled out his time limit with cricket talk, telling Mr. Scullin the latest scores in the match with Lancashire and chaffing the Prime Minister about the Australians' low score in their first innings.

Although the rates for the Australia-London wireless are high, it is being much used, and its recent extension to the Continent was promptly seized upon by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to have an important conversation with the Belgian Consul-General for Australia.

'Pennyweight' Sets Big Ben in Order

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The accuracy of "Big Ben," London's famous clock and landmark, which is remarkable for a tower clock, is maintained by the addition or subtraction of a penny or halfpenny on a tray on the giant clock's pendulum.

On 288 days during the last year "Big Ben's" time, compared with that of Greenwich, was incorrect by more than one second on only 21 days, the maximum being 1.4 seconds.

But few people were aware of the method used for keeping up this accuracy until Sir Frank W. Dyson, Astronomer Royal, recently sent the following letter to The Times: "It may interest your readers to know how the error is kept so small. A tray is fixed about halfway down the pendulum, and when the clock is losing slightly a halfpenny or a penny is placed on the tray. This makes the pendulum swing slightly more quickly, and gradually brings the clock to time. If the clock is gaining, a halfpenny or a penny is removed.

"As it takes a fifth of a second for the sound of Big Ben to reach the bottom of the tower, and about a couple of seconds to reach Trafalgar Square, the limits of reasonable accuracy have been reached. It is only for astronomical purposes that more is required."

Lost Way in London After World Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Finding London's traffic more bewildering than the thickest Indian jungle, J. Gill, a motor engineer of Bradford, Yorkshire, after traveling 23,000 miles since May, 1929, around the world on a motorcycle without mishap, got lost on his way to Australia House, Strand, to receive an official welcome.

Mr. Gill, whose route had taken him to Australia across Europe, Persia, India and Malay, returning via Canada and the United States, was bearing a letter from James H. Scullin, Australian Prime Minister, to Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, and when he eventually arrived over an hour late at Australia House he declared: "This has been the worst experience of the whole trip."

While Mr. Gill was crossing the Irak desert he had an encounter with a band of Bedouins. They were about to attack him when he started up the motorcycle engine until it made a noise like machine-gun fire and they fled.

Old 'Rush-Bearing' Rites for Grasmere

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRASMERE, Eng.—Every August the tiny village of Grasmere in the Lake District is the scene of an old festival which is now exceedingly rare in the north of England, though in former years it used to be common enough.

The origin of this festival lies in the ancient custom, frequently observed in London in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of strewing the floors of the churches with rushes instead of carpets, and it is consequently still known as rush-bearing.

The Grasmere church which is still the scene of this ceremony is very old, being according to tradition built by Oswald, king of Northumbria, some 1300 years ago. But it is principally famous, along with King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Tintern Abbey, for having been mentioned in a poem of Wordsworth's.

Making the Welkin Ring for Fête in Turkestan

MUSICIANS OF UZBEG TRIBE Keystone

Clarion Call to Join the Fun, Blown on Typical Trumpets of Nomadic Tribes Roaming Around Steppes of Central Asia—a Territory Now Being Opened Up by the Turkestan-Siberia Railway.

Alma Ata a Miniature Moscow When Soviet Fete Day Comes

This is the sixth of a series of 10 articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALMA ATA, Kazakstan—Six days' journey from Moscow by train, this former frontier post of Asiatic Russia, now raised to the dignity of being the capital of Kazakstan, bears few signs of similarity to Moscow. In general outline it is the sort of town that the pre-war Russians usually built in their Asiatic possessions, with long avenues of shade trees, wide spaces, low houses of the bungalow type.

The Asiatic character of Alma Ata is emphasized by the unpaved streets and sidewalks, which turn into morasses after rains and are dusty at other times and by the irrigation water which runs through the gutters and is apparently appreciated as a beverage by the small boys of the city.

But on May 1, which ranks with November 7 as one of the two major holidays of the Soviet Union, Alma Ata is a miniature version of Moscow. There are small groups of workers and employees marching with red flags, instead of the huge throngs which pour into the Red Square in Moscow. There are perhaps two or three rickety motortrucks dashing through the streets with loads of excited children, instead of the dozens of similar vehicles which one would see in Moscow. The floats are fewer and cruder; and instead of the squadron of airplanes which hovers over the Red Square, Alma Ata is glad to enjoy the spectacle of a single airplane, flying low over the heads of the spectators.

Communism Spreads

One is impressed by the degree to which Communism has replaced pre-war Russian nationalism as a cementing force, holding together the vast regions of the Soviet Union. Here, on the broad parade-ground outside the town, within sight of the high snowy ranges of the Alai-Tau Mountains, which separate the Soviet Union from China, one heard, in Russian and Kazak speeches, precisely the sentiments which were being voiced in Moscow and in scores of other cities and towns at the same time.

There was defiance for the Pope of Rome; praise for the Ear Eastern Army and its decisive action against the "White Chinese bandits." One speaker assured his auditors that "in London and in Warsaw and in other so-called civilized centers there are sanguinary clashes today between the workers and the police." To be sure there was a special note in the Alma Ata celebration, in connection with the joining of the northern and southern sections of the Turksib Railroad, which had taken place at Aina-Bulak, 150 miles north of Alma Ata, three days before. The veteran Japanese Communist, Sen Katayama, delivered a speech in English on the revolutionary significance of the Turksib.

Police in Fighting Trim

An interesting episode occurred at the end of the ceremony. In the course of a parade of about 1000 troops, mostly Russians, but perhaps one-third Kazaks, a red banner was presented to a detachment of the special troops of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police. The commander of the detachment receiving the banner delivered a most militant speech, in which he avowed the confidence of himself and his men in their ability to wipe off the face of the earth "any counter-revolutionary gang that may raise its head against the Soviet power."

Was this a promise for the future, or a reference to some past local episode? One could not say, just as it was not clear whether the banner had or had not been presented in recognition of some recent exploits of the detachment. But the grim appearance and spruce fighting trim of the Gay-Pay-Oo troops boded no good to any kulaks or other disaffected elements in the surrounding countryside, especially when one saw on display in the parade what looked like a very effective mobile weapon: a machine gun mounted on a wooden telega, or peasant cart.

Trotzky's Retreat

Alma Ata was the Elba whence Trotzky, after a year of exile, was transferred to what has thus far proved his Saint Helena on Phincipo Island, near Constantinople. Excursions are not conducted to the house where Trotzky lived during his stay here, nor has any memorial tablet been placed there.

Consciously or unconsciously the memory of his sojourn seems to have been largely obliterated. After some search and inquiry it was possible to locate his residence, a tolerably large house, measured by Alma Ata standards, which had formerly belonged to a merchant. There was a sort of basement kitchen; the house was raised some distance off the ground and consisted of a single story, divided into several rooms with whitewashed walls. Here Trotzky lived with his wife, son and daughter.

A Lover of Dogs

Trotzky is supposed to have introduced an excellent breed of setters into the Alma Ata region; it was with these dogs that he formerly liked to hunt. Otherwise the traces of his residence have disappeared. Two or three workers' families are living in his former house, to which a rather pleasant garden with large oak trees is attached, while near by one sees the central office of the archives of the Kazakstan Republic.

Will there ever be a Trotzky Museum in Alma Ata? Certainly not until a good deal more water will have flowed under the historical bridge. Trotzky today is in the somewhat unpleasant intermediate stage of the man who has been dashed out of the contemporary current of his country's political life without having acquired the place in the revolutionary Parthenon that may yet be his when the passing of time will have dimmed the bitter controversies that have raged around Trotzky's name and ideas.

Statue of Olafia Johannsdottir, Icelandic Woman, Unveiled in Oslo

Great Work She Performed in the Cause of Prohibition Among Destitute Women Gained for Her the Name of 'Joan d'Arc' of Temperance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—On June 26, 1930, the thousand years' anniversary of the Althing in Iceland, a monument to the Icelandic woman Olafia Johannsdottir was unveiled both in Oslo, in that part of the town where she lived for many years doing splendid work among the poor women of the town, and in Reykjavik in front of the women's home. The bust is in bronze modeled by the Icelandic artist Kristin Pjetursson, and standing on a block of granite.

Olafia Johanns came to Oslo in the '90's, where she took a little garret—a room and a kitchen without a kitchen range—in the very poorest street close to the river. Here she always kept her door open, the table laid, and she never was left to herself. Homeless street girls, women released from prison and women brought low with drink, she received. By Americans she has been called the Jeanne d'Arc of the temperance movement.

Her own personal needs were infinitesimal, so all things in her house were very simple, and all the same there was a charm about the place never to be forgotten by those who went there. She used to give little entertainments, where educated and even prominent people were invited together with her usual "guests," entertainments, the memory of which are treasured by all who took part.

Practical as she was, she quickly discerned that the greatest need of these women was to get work, and she provided work for them to an astonishing degree.

In 1904 she took over the organization of the newly acquired rescue home of the White Ribbon Association (a temperance union) "Nanna Storjohans Minde," or as she used to call it "the shelter of sparrows."

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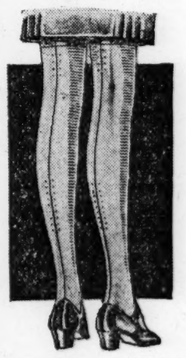

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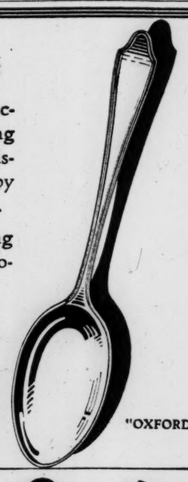

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LIVERPOOL LANCASTER MANCHESTER PARIS BRUSSELS DELHI

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHICAGO ONE GAME BEHIND

Cubs May Pass Robins by Taking Crucial Series at Home

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	66	44	.600
Chicago	64	44	.593
New York	61	46	.570
St. Louis	56	52	.519
Pittsburgh	50	55	.476
Boston	50	59	.459
Cincinnati	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	37	70	.346

RESULTS AUG. 9

New York 10, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS AUG. 10

Chicago 6, Boston 0.
Chicago 11, Boston 1.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 18, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinati 3.
Only games scheduled.

The race for the coveted pennant in the National League has become closer than ever. Chicago seems to have at last overcome Brooklyn's lead and now only one game separates the two. New York kept right after the leaders during the week and is at present three and one-half games away from the Robins and two and one-half from the Cubs. St. Louis brings up the rear of the first division some distance behind.

Brooklyn compiled the best record of games won and lost during the last seven days, five victories and two defeats being recorded. One reason for these wins is the fact that the club made only three errors in the seven games played. Unofficial averages also show that 37 runs were scored on 70 safe hits. At the present time the Robins are making a tour of the circuit and will next engage with the Cubs in Chicago. Much depends on the outcome of this series. Manager McCarthy and his players have a decided advantage by being on their home field, but it will take more than that to defeat the boys from Brooklyn.

Giants in Spurt

John McGraw and his Giants made a spurt during the week, and it seems that they may step into the lead any time now. Four games won and two lost is their record largely because of fine pitching. This was not entirely the case, however, as the Giants led the league in hits with 76, and in runs scored with 38. The club's tight defense was shown as only 19 runs were scored by opponents. In the recent series with Pittsburgh, John McGraw seems to have caught the Pirates by surprise. The next trip for the New Yorkers is to Cincinnati and from there to St. Louis.

The Cubs placed third in the matter of games won and lost during the seven days. Three victories in five games played is the record of the champions. They made 55 hits and scored 28 runs in the five contests, and were scored against 26 times. Despite the fact that the Cubs have been forced to go through the season without the services of two of the National League's leading players, namely, Rogers Hornsby and Lester Bell, they have done remarkably well. If the Robins expect to beat them down the home stretch, Manager Robinson will find it necessary to force his players to the limit.

St. Louis, in fourth position, is by no means out of the race. At present the Cardinals are not in the thick of the battle, but they are still near enough so that a winning streak would make them a contender. In team averages for the week the Cardinals won four games and lost three, while scoring 39 runs and making 72 hits. Manager Street has his players hitting well, and if the pitchers come through the club should remain in the first division.

Braves Break Even

The lower half of the standing includes Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia in that order. Of these teams, the Braves were the only ones to break even in the winning column. Manager McKechnie's boys won three contests and lost the same number, to move nearer to the Pirates in fifth place. Now only two games separate the two clubs. Pittsburgh's record shows that only one game was won in six played, not a very impressive one. Team fielding shows that the Pirates were charged with 11 errors.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia seem to be staging a race of their own for seventh place. Just at present the Reds are staying ahead, but a few games one way or the other could change the two clubs around. Weak batting is the reason for the Reds' position, while, as usual, pitching has held back the Phillies. The schedule for the next week shows the Braves engaging with the Cardinals and later with the Reds. Pittsburgh is playing at home and will first entertain the Phillies and later the Robins.

WORLD RECORD BY BRITISH SWIMMER

BEMUS POINT, N. Y. (AP)—In an exhibition race, the feature of an outdoor swimming meet conducted here Aug. 9 under the auspices of the Niagara Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, Joyce Cooper, British women's open champion in the 150-yard backstroke, established a new, but as yet unofficial, world's record for that event. Her time was 1m. 55 4-5s.

Swimming against Eleanor Holm, with whom she jointly holds the official world's record of 1m. 56 1-5s., Miss Cooper led her opponent by two yards at the end of three laps over the 50-yard course and clipped two-fifths of a second from the all-time mark.

A stiff breeze was blowing and the open water was chopppy. Two out of the three laps were swum with the wind at the contestants' backs, and for that reason A. A. U. officials, four of whom clocked Miss Cooper, said the new record may not be recognized.

TOLAN WINS 100-METER RACE

DETROIT (AP)—Eddie Tolan, University of Michigan's speedy runner finished ahead of a selected field of track stars in a 100-meter dash which was an exhibition feature of a police field day here Aug. 9. Tolan's time was 10.5s. George Simpson, Ohio State University, was second. Others in the order of their finish were Cy Leland, Texas Christian; Claude Bracey, Rice Institute; Crosby Pendleton, University of Washington, and Don Bennett, Ohio State.

Sidney Wood Wins From W. L. Allison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Sidney B. Wood Jr., the latest wizard of the courts, continued his brilliant career toward the highest honors in tennis over the week-end, when he defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the final round of the men's singles at the Meadow Club invitation tournament, coming from behind after trailing at two sets to one, to win by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, on Aug. 9. In the final set, Allison ran up a lead of 3—0 and 4—0, only to lose the game and the next four, and dropped the set and match two games later.

In the finals of the ladies' singles, played at the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham followed up her victory over Miss Sarah H. Palfrey by capturing the event from Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2. The power of the stroking of the Boston girl proved too great for Miss Greef to handle, and only in the middle of the first set was Miss Greef able to make any stand.

A California pair, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, emerged victors in the ladies' doubles, over Miss Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, after a closely fought battle, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, winners in 1929, took the Meadow Club doubles for the second year, Aug. 10, when they defeated the Seabright winners, R. Norris Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

In the semifinal round on Aug. 9, Bell and Mangin eliminated Wood and Francis X. Shields, after another five-set match, with the losers several times at match point in the fourth set. The score was 9—7, 8—10, 4—6, 11—9, 9—7. The summary:

(At East Hampton)

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

(At Southampton)

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., 3—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York 9—7, 8—10, 4—6, 11—9, 9—7.

Final Round

Bell and Mangin defeated R. N. Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

Americans Win World Rifle Title

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — The United States team Aug. 9 won the world championship in the international rifle matches at the 300-meter distance, prone, standing and kneeling, with a total score of 5441 points. Switzerland was second, 34 points behind.

The winning American total was just one point short of the world record established at Stockholm in 1929 by Switzerland.

Eight nations competed in the event Aug. 9 at Camp Braschael, a military base here. Besides the United States they were Belgium, France, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

The American team's victory resulted from the combined efforts of Harry Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz.; J. B. Sharp; R. F. Seitzinger, Belleview, Pa.; Dr. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, and Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, U. S. Marines. The five did the shooting for their team from all three positions.

By the results Aug. 9 the American team wins the Argentine challenge cup held by Switzerland. The trophy will be taken to Washington by Major Boles, who plans to sail with his team on the America, leaving Cherbourg Aug. 14 and due in New York Aug. 23.

Switzerland, forced to take second place, had held the championship since 1924 the year the United States scored its last victory. Third place Aug. 9 went to Finland with a grand total of 5341.

Oksa, of Finland, became this year's individual all-round champion by scoring 1111 points. Renshaw, the American, was second with 1100, and Hartmann, Switzerland, third with 1099. The record for the event is 1114 points, set by Hartmann in Stockholm in 1929.

Oksa set a new world record for a standing position by scoring 359 as against 358 made by Zimmerman, Switzerland, at Stockholm last year.

Seitzinger of the American team won the championship in the kneeling category with 375. The record is 379, made by Hartmann at Rome in 1927. Leskinen, Finland, won the prone shooting title with 389, which tied the record made by Bruce, America, at Rome, in 1927.

The scores of the American marksmen follow:

	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
Renshaw	348	371	381	1100
Seitzinger	334	375	385	1094
Sharp	348	360	380	1088
Swanson	331	372	383	1086
Fisher	343	349	381	1073
Totals	1704	1827	1910	5441

MISS LINDSTROM IS DISTANCE CHAMPION

ST. GEORGE, Staten Island (AP)—Lisa Lindstrom of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, won the United States senior long distance swimming championship for women Aug. 10, by a margin of 30 feet over her teammate, Eva Bein.

Miss Lindstrom covered the four and a half miles from Great Kills to Midland Beach in 2h. 5m. 17 3-5s., 34 seconds ahead of Miss Bein. In third place, several hundred yards behind, was Dorothea Dickinson, still another member of the W. S. A., and fourth was Dorothy Malevarko of Baltimore.

Miss Lindstrom and Miss Bein staged a thrilling finish for the benefit of some 10,000 spectators. At the halfway mark, Miss Lindstrom led by about 200 yards and she retained this advantage with only about half a mile to go. From there to the finish line, however, Miss Bein staged a spurt that just failed to win for her.

YANKEES ARE HITTING HARD

Now Only One Game Behind Second Place and Senators

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	37	.676
Washington	66	45	.595
New York	67	46	.593
Cleveland	58	55	.513
Detroit	56	57	.496
Chicago	44	67	.396
St. Louis	44	69	.388
Boston	38	74	.339

RESULTS AUG. 9

Detroit 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 13, Washington 7.
Cleveland 4, Washington 2.
New York 9, St. Louis 8.

RESULTS AUG. 10

Detroit 4, Boston 2.
Washington 18, Cleveland 6.
New York 14, St. Louis 11.
Only games scheduled.

Philadelphia, at present, seems well out in front in the American League race, and should not be concerned about losing its position. Washington, who seemed capable of overtaking the Athletics not very long ago, has slipped back, and now is finding it difficult to stay ahead of the New York Yankees. The Yanks have been hitting hard in recent games, and now look much more capable of catching the Athletics than do the Senators. Cleveland has kept its position at the bottom of the first division, but is being pressed by the Detroit Tigers, who are leading the second half of the race. Chicago, St. Louis and Boston make up the remainder of the second division in that order.

Connie Mack and his Athletics placed third in the matter of games won and lost during the week. They took victories on six occasions and were defeated three times. Unofficial records show that 45 runs were scored on 84 hits. Opponents scored only 27 runs. The club's fielding record was very impressive, as only four errors were made in the nine contests. Philadelphia's lead over the Senators is now 9½ games, a decided advantage for a powerful team. The champions are engaging at home, and will next meet the Indians and later the Browns.

Senators Slip Back

Although the Senators have slipped back during the past seven days, they are not entirely out of the race. Nine and one-half games separate them from the A's, an immense advantage, but not one that cannot be overcome. They still have several weeks in which to win games and may still overtake the champions. Team averages show that Washington won four games and lost five in the past week, scoring 39 runs and making 95 hits. As shown, hitting is in abundance, but the pitchers have not been doing their share of the work. Fielding records show that eight errors were charged against the Senators. Manager Johnson and his players are meeting their opponents at home and will first engage with Cleveland and then with the White Sox.

New York's record of six victories and one defeat put it to within one game of the Senators and second place. Manager Shawkey's boys have been hitting the ball hard and have been given good pitching. When these two factors are combined, it means that the leaders had better watch out. A total of 43 runs were scored during the seven days on 60 safe hits. Twenty-four runs were scored by opponents in these seven games. The Yankess still have another week to play at home before going on the road and will meet Detroit and Chicago in that order.

Cleveland could not break even, but managed to win three games in seven played. Averages show that the Indians made 66 hits and scored 37 runs, while their opponents were scoring 44 times. The club at present is touring the circuit and will first travel to Washington and later to Philadelphia. Manager Peckinpaugh must work hard to keep his club in the first division while meeting these seemingly strong teams.

Tigers Win Five

The Tigers had by far the most impressive record among the second division clubs. They won five contests and lost only one during the week, to move to within two games of the Indians. They have been hitting the ball frequently and in the pinches, while the pitchers have come through in fine style. Their next series takes them to Yankee Stadium and if they can break even there, they should step into the first division.

Boston's three victories and five defeats was best among the remaining three clubs. The Browns could win only two games in six played and the White Sox only one in eight played. Only one game separates the Browns and White Sox for sixth position, which the former holds at the present time. The Red Sox are five and one-half games behind seventh place and seem destined to remain in the cellar for some time to come.

FOUR NEW RECORDS SET IN A. A. U. MEET

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Four new records were established Aug. 9 in the annual track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union.

Gus Moore of the Brooklyn Harriers broke the 16-year-old meet record for the one-mile run, which he covered in 4m., 20 1-5s. Moore's time clipped 3-5s. off the old mark set by Abel Kiviac.

Everett Utterback, also of the Brooklyn Harriers, beat his own record for the broad jump by clearing 24ft., 5½in. The old mark of 23ft., 11½in., was set by Utterback last year.

Norwood G. Wright of the New York A. C., former Cornell University star, threw the 16-pound hammer 158ft. 11in. to beat his own mark of 150 ft. 7¼in. set last year.

In the javelin throw, Dave Myers, New York University athlete, established a new meet record of 202ft. 11in., his old record of 192ft. 3¼in. was set last year.

The N. Y. A. C. won team honors, with an advantage of 87 points.

HAKOAH ALL-STARS TIED

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Hakoah All-Stars of New Qork battled to a scoreless tie with the local Independiente soccer team Aug. 8.

Cup Defenders Back in Yards After Seven Strenuous Races

Out Again in About 10 Days—Light Weather Has Favored Weetamoe and Enterprise—Former Captures Citizens of Newport Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The four cup defenders are back in their yards for an overhaul, after seven strenuous races on the New York Yacht Club cruise. They will have about 10 days before they enter the trial races next week, in which one of them will emerge as the opponent for the Shamrock V. Before they start this last series, it is expected that the challenger will have arrived at her American base at New London, where her tender, the old coasting schooner Miss Loff, since renamed Killarney is waiting. The America's Cup Committee of which W. Butler Duncan is chairman, is holding executive sessions, for the purpose of examining the data and notes taken on the score of races which the four condidates sailed in Long Island Sound, off Newport and on the cruise.

In the eight weeks between the first races in Long Island Sound and the last one Aug. 9, the weather has averaged quite light, there being only four days when the wind attained a velocity of over 15 knots. In many of the contests it was very light and very uncertain, and that on Aug. 9 in which the yachts sailed for the Citizens of Newport Cup, these unsatisfactory conditions prevailed, with the expected result that the two light-weather boats, Weetamoe and Enterprise, had no difficulty in drawing out a long lead over the two other candidates.

The start even was delayed until what breeze there was settled down into the south, in which direction the four yachts were sent on the first leg of a 30-mile triangle.

C. F. Adams on Yankee

The Yankee, sailed by Secretary C. F. Adams, won the start, with the Enterprise to leeward and the Whirlwind astern. The Weetamoe was minutes too soon and had to make a restart. The Whirlwind was the first to tack to port and head for her favorite Narragansett shore, followed by the others. On this board the Thorne boat drew out into a lead of a mile over the Yankee and even more over the Weetamoe, while the Enterprise held out to sea for a better breeze. It was a fortunate move by the Aldrich boat for she picked up a good air, while the Yankee still farther off shore lay becalmed for nearly half an hour.

Before the yachts started a smaller triangle had been set up for smaller yachts, and it was a buoy on one of these that the Enterprise sighted and rounded with a good lead over the others. But Chairman Duncan was soon alongside in a power boat to point out the mistake, the Enterprise resumed her beat to the weather mark of her course. In the meantime the Weetamoe had been working the wayward whiffs so cleverly that she beat out the other three at the turn by a good margin, with the Whirlwind second, the Enterprise third and the Yankee last.

The second leg was a broad reach and as the breeze had increased all four made the run in fair time, but without change in position.

Enterprise Gets Second

In the run to the finish, the Enterprise tried beating to leeward and succeeded in getting into second place, although she had to practically sail round the Whirlwind. The Weetamoe, however, was too far out ahead to be even threatened, and won by 9m. 15s. over the Enterprise, 10m. 54s. over the Whirlwind and 25m. 21s. over the Yankee.

In the race for the King's Cup, the 50-footer Andiamo, owned by Walter K. Shaw of Marblehead, captured the honor and receives a reproduction of the famous trophy given 18 years ago by King George of England. A special schooner cup was won by Rowe B. Metcalf's Sachem, and a special sloop prize by Robert W. Emmons' 10-meter Ballymena.

The cruise was one of the most successful in many years the entire schedule being carried out, with none of the delays which have often marked the jaunt in former years.

The winners of the other large trophies on the cruise were:

Aug. 2—Navy Challenge Cups, Joseph V. Santry's schooner Pleione and W. K. Shaw's sloop Andiamo; 4—Rear Commodore's Cups, R. P. Noble's schooner Flying Fish, J. Schlott's sloop Sunny; 6—Vice-Commodore's Cups, J. V. Santry's schooner Pleione; C. D. Mallory's sloop Tycoon; 7—Commodore's Cups, Rowe B. Metcalf's schooner Sachem; J. Schlott's Sunny; 8—Astor Cups, George Nichols' sloop Weetamoe; Joseph V. Santry's schooner Pleione and Floyd L. Carlisle's sloop Avatar.

CUP DEFENDERS' RACE FOR CITIZENS OF NEWPORT CUP

(Course 30 miles triangular. Wind light, sea smooth)

Yacht	Owner	H.	M.	S.
Weetamoe	George Nichols et al	4	37	42
Enterprise	W. W. Aldrich et al	4	46	57
Whirlwind	L. K. Thorne et al	4	49	26
Yankee	J. S. Lawrence	5	3	

Elapsed Times on Legs, First Leg, A Beat

	h.	m.	s.
Weetamoe	2	04	36
Enterprise	2	14	20
Whirlwind	2	10	21
Yankee	2	20	00

Second Leg, A Reach

	h.	m.	s.
Weetamoe	0	59	54
Enterprise	0	59	00
Whirlwind	0	59	19
Yankee	1	10	00

Third Leg, A Run

	h.	m.	s.
Weetamoe	1	33	12
Enterprise	1	33	37
Whirlwind	1	39	46
Yankee	1	33	03

Ashton Brothers Lose to Old Aiken

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Australian team of the four Ashton brothers failed to live up to the reputation that had preceded them, both as to playing ability or the quality of their ponies, in the first formal match of their schedule, Aug. 9, at Meadow Brook. Not only did the Old Aiken team, their opponents, reassembled for the occasion, after reorganization for the early matches of the season, defeat them, but they clearly outplayed them individually, and only in the later chukkers, when the locals eased off, were the Ashtons able to make any steady progress toward scoring goals. The score was 11 to 6.

Whitney Field, where the game was played, was banked with automobiles all the way through, but the turnout was not justified by the play. All eight of the players were off in their stroking, and many of the goals were the direct result of the failure of the Ashtons to clear the ball with any power, when the longer driving of the Americans brought their goal into danger. They played good position, except where the superior speed of the American ponies gave the Old Aiken forwards the advantage, but their soft shooting nullified this, and they lacked the vigorous attacking power which American play encourages. Aiken scored three goals before the Goulburn team managed to get one, and the score at half time was 5 to 1. But though the advantage was never overcome, the Australians fought harder in the remaining chukkers, and scored almost as freely as the St. Paul's School group. Their ponies also appeared to be in better form as the game proceeded, and with more practice their later performances may justify their position as a promising international team in junior circles.

OLD AIKEN	GOULBURN
No. 1—Elbridge T. Gerry	Philip S. K. Ashton
2—J. P. Mills	Geoffrey G. Ashton
3—Stewart B. Iglehart	James H. Ashton
Back—J. C. Rathborne	Robert R. Ashton

Score—Old Aiken 11; Goulburn 6. Goals—Gerry 5, Mills 4, Iglehart 2, for Old Aiken; G. G. Ashton, 3, J. H. Ashton 2, R. R. Ashton, for Goulburn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

ROQUE TOURNAMENT HALF COMPLETED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind.—When the second week of the national tournament of the American Roque League opened Aug. 11, the outcome in the first and second divisions was still very uncertain. Sixteen players are taking part in the first division and the schedule has been about one-half played. Ten players are competing in the second division and the schedule is further advanced. Entries now have closed.

Sterling Round, of Cleveland, O., whose lead in the first division remained unchallenged during most of the first week, is now being challenged. His defeat at the hands of Dr. H. E. Lyman of Kansas City, by a 32-to-18 score on Aug. 9, dropped his average to 29 5-7 for seven games. A. D. Gammill of Westerville, O., a late starter with four games played, has an average of 30, having won three games and lost a fourth by only 8 points. George Atkinson, runner-up in the 1929 tournament, has won 8 out of 11 games for an average of 28 1-11.

O. E. Barnhart, youthful Chicago player, after being shut out in his opening game with Atkinson, has come back with seven straight victories, and his average has climbed steadily until he is in fourth position with 28. Four other players, F. O. Williamson of Columbus, O.; Erwin Cranfill of Willow Branch, Ind.; H. H. Woods of Cleveland, and Grant Dazey of Indianapolis have averages above 27.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, O., 32; C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penn., 15.
George Atkinson, Westerville, O., 32; F. O. Williamson, Columbus, O., 21.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 11.
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; C. W. Davis, Castle, Pa., 0.
Erwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind., 32; W. W. Davis, 22.
A. D. Gammill, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 18.
G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 32; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 13.
George Atkinson, 32; W. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 4.
F. O. Williamson, 32; C. W. Davis, 28.
H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, 18.
A. D. Gammill, 32; W. T. Conklin, 12.
W. W. Wilson 32; F. O. Williamson 29.
G. R. Whitmore, 32; F. O. Williamson 29.
Grant Dazey, 32; C. W. Davis, 6.
H. H. Woods, 32; A. D. Gammill, 24.
H. E. Lyman 32; W. A. Rounds, 2.
O. E. Barnhart, 32; W. W. Wilson, 14.
W. W. Wilson, 32; W. A. Rounds, 27.
Grant Dazey, 32; George Atkinson, 22.
G. R. Whitmore, 32; W. A. Rounds, 18.
O. E. Barnhart, 32; W. T. Conkling, 6.
H. E. Lyman, 32; Sterling Rounds, 18.
O. E. Barnhart, 32; W. H. Hoagland, 7.
Erwin Cranfill, 32; H. E. Lyman, 18.
Grant Dazey, 32; H. H. Woods, 22.

HOPPING AGAIN ON WHITES IN TRIALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—Earle A. S. Hopping received another chance to prove that he belongs among the elect which are likely to be selected to represent the United States against the four of the Hurlingam Club, representing Great Britain in the international polo match to start at Meadowbrook Sept. 6, when he was placed at No. 2 of the Whites in the seventh test match at Sands Point Aug. 10. But he failed to show the power which had been expected of him.

Not until the final chukker were the Whites, a 34-goal team, able to make up the handicap of eight which the official rankings of the United States Polo Association allowed to the opposition Reds. The final score was 14 to 13. The defense play of the winners, with Hitchcock and Guest strictly on the job all the time, was superlative, but only Erie C. Pedley, now apparently a fixture at No. 1, was able to score against the fine defense staged by J. Chester Cowdin, who is playing even better since he announced his retirement, than before, and Elmer J. Boeseke, next in order for the No. 2 position, in case Hopping is not chosen, who played back, and held the powerful youth with great skill. Not until the last two chukkers did the Reds prevail in attacking, and their defense was handicapped in consequence, allowing the winners to come through into the lead. The summary:

WHITES	REDS
No. 1—Eric C. Pedley	Stephen Sanford, W. A. Harriman
No. 2—E. A. S. Hopping	H. W. Williams
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. C. Cowdin
Back—F. W. C. Guest	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Whites 14, Reds 13. Goals—Pedley 8, Hopping 4, Hitchcock 2, for Whites; Williams 3, Cowdin, Boeseke, by handicap 8 for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WILLIAMS RUNS IN RECORD TIME

Sprints 100 Meters in 10.3s. for World Mark on Canadian Track

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Percy Williams, who won the 1928 Olympic sprint championships in Holland, set a new world's record for the 100-meters dash here Aug. 9 at the annual Canadian track and field championships when he was timed in 10.3s., one-tenth of a second faster than the record held by Eddie Tolan, University of Michigan sprinter. Williams was closely pressed at the finish by two of his Olympic team mates, John G. Fitzpatrick and Ralph Adams, both of Hamilton. He had won both his heat and semifinal previously, improving his time in his second race, and while he was almost last off the mark in the final he was in front at the half-way distance and won by a yard. There was a gentle breeze blowing at the time, but as the race was staged in the lee of the covered grand stand, the wind had no influence on the time and officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada expect that the record will be accepted in due course.

Besides Williams' world's record, there was a new Canadian record set in the 10,000-meters run by Billy Reynolds of Galt. This was the first event on the program and Reynolds reduced the previous mark by 51.1s.

The 21 championship events brought out a large entry from all sections of the Dominion, and altogether some 60 heats, semifinals and finals were necessary to determine the champions. Several stars of previous years were unable to win, these including Jack Ball of Winnipeg, runner-up to R. J. Barbutti in the 400 meters at the Olympic Games of two years ago; Brant Little of Winnipeg, and Leigh Miller of Hamilton, leading sprinter of the Canadian indoor season.

George Smallcombe of Toronto West End Young Men's Christian Association was the only double winner, being first in the running broad jump and hop, step and jump, while he was third in the running high jump. Fitzpatrick, who was second to Williams in the 100, won the 200, with Adams second, and both were members of the winning team in the 400-meters relay.

CANADIAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Meters Dash—Won by Percy Williams, Vancouver; John Fitzpatrick, Hamilton, second; Ralph Adams, Hamilton, third. Time—10.3s. (New world's record.)

200-Meters Dash—Won by J. G. Fitzpatrick, Hamilton; R. Adams, Hamilton, second; N. Bougdeau, Montreal, third. Time—22.1s.

400-Meters Dash—Won by A. Wilson, Montreal; V. Eville, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, second; James Ball, Winnipeg, third. Time—49s.

800-Meters Run—Won by P. W. Pickard, Hamilton; W. Johnson, Toronto West End Y. M. C. A., second; Brant Little, Winnipeg, third. Time—1m. 58.3s.

1500-Meters Run—Won by E. King, Hamilton; Jack Walters, Listowel, second; H. St. Clair Davidson, Millrose A. C., New York, third. Time—4m. 2.1s.

5000-Meters Run—Won by Walter Hornby, Hamilton; Fred Sargeant, Galt, second; G. Ball, Woodbridge, third. Time—16.1m.

10,000-Meters Run—Won by W. Reynolds, Galt; G. Irwin, Dartmouth, N. S., second; W. McClusky, Monarch A. C., Toronto, third. Time—32m. 58.3s. (New Canadian record.)

110-Meters High Hurdles—Won by A. Ravensdale, Coburg; W. R. Pierdon, Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., second; H. Baker, Montreal, third. Time—15.5s.

400-Meters Low Hurdles—Won by W. Connolly, Toronto West End Y. M. C. A.; John Hickey, Hamilton, second; J. Stewart, Toronto, third. Time—58.7s.

3000-Meters Steeplechase—Won by W. Reid, Monarch A. C., Toronto; A. S. Wilkins, Hamilton, second; P. Suttie, Toronto West End, third. Time—10m. 30.3s.

1500-Meters Walk—Won by H. Cieman, Toronto Central; J. Mahon, University of Toronto, second; R. Hayson, Toronto Central, third. Time—6m. 18s.

400-Meters Relay—Won by Hamilton Olympic Club; Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., second; Toronto West End Y. M. C. A., third. Time—44.4s.

1600-Meters Relay—Won by Hamilton Olympic Club; Toronto West End Y. M. C. A., second; Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—3m. 27.3s.

Running High Jump—Won by Jock Portland, Collingwood; D. A. McNaughton, Vancouver, second; G. Smallcombe, Toronto West End, third. Height—6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. Smallcombe, Toronto West End; C. Smith, Toronto West End, second; Frank Richard, Edmonton, third. Distance—22ft. 1¾in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by G. Smallcombe, Toronto West End; S. Hutton, Montreal, second; W. Sutherland, Calgary, third. Distance—46ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by V. W. Pickard, Hamilton; J. Stoddard, Guelph, second; A. Gilbert, Hamilton, third. Height—12ft. 6in.

Discus—Won by A. Zvonkin, Hamilton; C. Herman, Halifax, second; G. Sutherland, Calgary, third. Distance—129ft. 3½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by J. Cameron, New Westminster, B. C.; A. McDiarmid, Vancouver, B. C., second; C. Herman, Halifax, N. S., third. Distance—146ft. 5in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. Herman, Halifax; J. Cameron, New Westminster, second; A. Zvonkin, Hamilton, third. Distance—42ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by Doral Pilling, Cardston, Alta; K. Crummer, Chatham, second; V. W. Pickard, Hamiltoon, third. Distance—196ft. 7½in.

NEW ZEALANDERS WIN, 22 24 8

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—New Zealand won the fourth test match with the touring English Rugby team here, Aug. 9, by 22 points to 8. This gave New Zealand three games out of the series, England winning one. The tourists played like a tired team, while the New Zealenders were brilliant on the attack and capitalized on a number of failures by the English defense. The New Zealand backs successfully frustrated a number of English attacks in the second half.

RICHARDS WINS LONG SWIM

Sam Richards, representing the Puritan Canoe Club, South Boston, won the annual swim from Warren Bridge to Boston Light for the eleventh time in his career on Aug. 10. Richards was in the water for 6h. 7m. The only other starter to finish the swim was Julius Jesonis, youthful L Street Swimming Club member, who finished 50 minutes behind Richards. The swim is conducted annually by the L Street club.

U. S. SOCCER TEAM TIED

SANTOS, Brazil (AP)—The United States soccer team, which competed in the world's championship tournament at Montevideo recently, played to a 3-all tie with a local combination here, Aug. 10.

Eastern Grass Tennis Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—In spite of a large crop of withdrawals, and a surprise series of defeats of prominent players, the eastern grass court tennis championships, as far as the men are concerned, is still high up among the tournaments of the season, judging from the results on the courts of the Westchester Country Club, at Rye, over the week-end.

William T. Tilden 2d, Francis T. Hunter, Frederic Mercur, John W. Van Ryn, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., all of the first 10, and Bryan Grant Jr., United States clay court champion; Clifford S. Sutter, United States intercollegiate champion, and Julius Seligson, are all engaged in the play, and Gregory S. Mangin and J. Gilbert Hall are to be added to the list.

It was among the other members of the first 10, the British team, and the younger group that the chief "casualties" occurred, with James Nuthall, and J. S. Olliff withdrawing, as well as George M. Lott Jr., John H. Doeg, R. Berkeley Bell and Sidney B. Wood Jr., while H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Francis X. Shields, H. G. N. Lee, met with defeat at the hands of the lesser opponents.

Arthur S. Fowler of Pleasantville, N. Y., furnished the biggest surprise, when he disposed of Francis X. Shields, coming from behind after losing the first set, to win by a score of 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. Grant also caused some consternation by defeating Vines, after a long battle, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, by adopting the tactics which Wood found so successful, of soft-ball play against the Californian. Sutter eliminated Perry, 6—3, 6—3, while Lee fell before Edward W. Feibleman, 6—2, 6—3. These last two defeats mean little, however, as both of the British stars are just off the boat. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS AT WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—3, 6—3.
Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—1, default.
Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Sidney Adelstein, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
A. Lincoln Halberstadt, New York, defeated Manfred Goldman, New York, 9—7, 6—3.
S. J. Perry, England, defeated Isadore Biltchik, New York, 6—1, 7—5.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 6—4, 9—7.
Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, defeated Henry Moore, White Plains, 8—6, 6—4.
Richard K. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Frank M. Bonnell, New York, 6—4, 6—4.
Melvin Partridge, New Rochelle, defeated Kenneth Fisher, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Armand L. Bruneau, New York, won from R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, by default.
Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, won from A. B. Sheridan, New York, by default.
F. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated H. G. N. Lee, England, 6—2, 6—3.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Henry Bassford, Bronxville, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.
Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Keith Warner, Los Angeles, 6—1, 3—7, 6—1.
J. Henry Holden Jr., Austin,

AVIATORS HELP TAME WATERS OF MISSISSIPPI

Aerial Mapping of Valley Now Under Way Makes Engineering Easier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Aviation has been called in to help tame the Mississippi River.

In light of the recent heavy appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of inland waterways in the United States, the work now being done to secure an adequate and accurate map of the Mississippi basin becomes an important step in the preparation for the expenditure of millions of dollars to prevent a repetition of the 1927 flood and to utilize the waters of the Mississippi system to the greatest advantage.

Under way at the present time, directed by the Mississippi River Commissioner of the Federal Government, is a project for charting the Mississippi River system by aerial photography.

Nearly 17,000 square miles have been mapped already, and work is being done in still other sections. Through the use of the maps thus prepared a study will be made by the commission in regard to flood control, navigation, irrigation and water power, and after the study active steps will be taken to control and utilize the Mississippi and its tributaries.

As a part of the whole project, the Southwestern Aerial Surveys, Inc., Austin, Tex., are under contract for mapping 10,000 square miles of the territory.

Previous Maps Unsatisfactory

"Heretofore, maps of many sections of the Mississippi Valley have been unsatisfactory," said Robert Coltharp, chief photographer of the Southwestern Aerial Surveys. "Almost inaccessible swamp lands in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi make ground mapping inaccurate and difficult. The constant shifting of the rivers is another problem. The length of time required for the surveying and preparing of a map on the ground is such that by the time the map is completed the courses of some of the rivers will have changed enough to make the map obsolete.

"Aerial mapping has some distinct advantages over ground mapping. First, it requires less time. We began the first 8000 square miles of our Mississippi territory on Jan. 30 and completed our work June 13. It has been estimated that it would take 10 years to map the same territory by ground work.

"Second, less labor is required. We worked two crews on the job during this time, each crew consisting of a pilot and a photographer. In addition we had one mechanic for the two crews. This constituted our entire field force.

"Third, aerial mapping is cheaper than ground mapping. The cost of preparing a map by the aerial photography method is from one-third to one-half that of preparing one by ground surveys.

"Fourth, aerial maps give more details than ground maps and, in general, are more accurate."

For purposes of control the Mississippi Valley is divided into six districts, one centering in each of the following cities: St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

Steps in Aerial Charting

In each district members of the United States corps of engineers do the ground control and the actual drawing up of the maps.

Five distinct steps are necessary in the preparation of a map by aerial photography. First a party of engineers must survey and draw up what is called a ground control which gives a general outline map of the territory. Second, pictures must be taken from the plane. Third, these pictures, when developed and printed, must be matched one next to the other and adjusted to the general control, or skeleton map, prepared at first. Fourth, a tracing is made from these adjusted pictures. Fifth, blue-print maps are produced from the tracing.

In the Vicksburg district project a special aerial camera was used that holds a roll of film 75 feet long and 24 centimeters wide. The camera is adjusted to take pictures through the bottom of the plane. The plane flies back and forth in parallel lines across the territory to be mapped, each line of flight being laid out so that there is a 25 per cent crosswise overlap in the pictures taken.

As the plane flies, the camera, operated by hand, takes pictures continuously at a speed that insures a 60 per cent vertical overlap of each picture over the preceding one. For the 8000 square miles already mapped in the Vicksburg district, 12,000 negatives were used.

Holland Accedes to 'General Act'

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Netherlands Government has just notified the League of Nations of its accession to the General Act for the pacific settlement of disputes adopted by the League Assembly in 1928. It will be remembered that the General Act is a comprehensive treaty for the settlement of disputes by conciliation, judicial procedure or arbitration.

It is possible to accede to all or part and the Netherlands Government has chosen to leave out Chapter 3, providing for arbitration procedure, accepting the provisions concerning conciliation and judicial settlement of the first two chapters and the general provisions concerning these procedures contained in the fourth chapter. In so doing it follows the example of Sweden, but the other three countries which have so far acceded to the act, Belgium, Denmark and Norway, have accepted it as a whole.

It is expected that the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations Assembly will be a "General Act" assembly as last year's assembly was an "optional clause" assembly. The French Chamber has adopted the act and it is expected that the Senate will ratify it when it meets again, while it is hoped the British Government and Dominions will be in a position to make a statement during the Assembly. The Irish Free State stated that it is its intention to accede at the last Assembly.

'Baby Golf' Courses Valued at Millions

WASHINGTON (AP) — These "baby golf" courses sprouting around the United States now number 25,000 and represent the incredible value of $125,000,000 in investment.

This is the estimate compiled by the Commerce Department, which finds that 15,000 of them have sprung into existence since last January, and that the number is still on the rise.

Primarily, the Government's commercial sharps have been investigating the subject by reason of the demand the miniature golf establishments are making for materials of various kinds, all during a period when demand for substances is matter of general concern.

The courses promise to consume in the aggregate very respectable quantities of cotton, through their use of duck and canvas for inclosures. They use also the products of a dozen industries, and if they exhibit drawing power through winter weather, will require shelter and heat for the crowding players.

JAMESTOWN SEAWALL SAVES HISTORIC SITES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Samuel H. Yonge, the engineer who built the 800-yard sea wall for the Federal Government to protect Jamestown Island nearly 30 years ago, has announced completion of repair work on the structure, executed under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This wall protects from erosion and ultimate destruction the five-in-one colonial buildings the foundations of which were unearthed, revealing the site of old foundations of the third and fourth state houses and three other structures.

Approximately $200,000 more will be expended to save other American historic sites from obliteration by the James River when the Federal Government assumes ownership of the island under the provisions of the Crampton bill.

The 'Birds' Who Made the Fancy Tracks Below

PHOTOGRAPHIC UNIT OF AN AERIAL MAP

Southwestern Aerial Surveys, Inc.

At the Top Are Members of the Crew of the Southwestern Aerial Surveys of the Mississippi Valley. Left to Right They Are: Ed. Hines, Mechanic; Charlie McClellan, Pilot; Robert Coltharp, Photographer and Engineer; Colonel Noble, Manager, Texaco Airport, Vicksburg, Miss.; Howard Taylor, Photographer; Currie Sanders, Pilot. They Have Photographed More Than 8000 Square Miles of Territory Since January. At the Bottom Is an Aerial Photograph of a Bayou in Louisiana Which Will Be Used as a Unit in Mapping the Section. The Dark Line Looking Like a Hose on the Lawn Is the River Itself.

SECURITY STAND TERMED CHECK TO NAVAL CUTS

(Continued from Page 1)

compromise between their respective demands for 6-inch-gun and 8-inch-gun cruisers. This compromise, "the stuff out of which international order is built," made agreement with Great Britain possible, he stated.

"The relation of the American and Japanese fleet," he continued, "notwithstanding the testimony of the admirals, is stabilized by the London treaty on a truly defensive basis. Competition between the two nations is ended, and the internatonal atmosphere hanging over the Pacific has appreciably cleared."

Mr. Wainhouse also saw in the London Naval Treaty, unless upset by France and Italy, a defeat to those who advocate a United States navy "not for purposes of defense as it is understood within the meaning of the Kellogg-Briand pact, but for the purposes of bringing the theater of war to the door of the enemy and defeating him."

In explanation of the danger inherent in the French and Italian positions Mr. Wainhouse said:

"The treaty of London failed to settle the naval controversy between France and Italy. Parity with France has been Italy's demand since 1922. The root of the Italian claim is found in the Franco-Italian controversy over the status of Italian nationals in the French protectorate of Tunis, in Italy's unsatisfied claim for colonial compensation in Africa, promised as a condition for entering the war on the side of the Allies, and in the fear generated by the Franco-Jugoslav alliance which Italy regards as a direct threat to its security.

"The prospect of ironing out these differences are not very bright. So restless is Italy that it is reported it actually has been making overtures to Germany to coöperate in the overturn of the Versailles order of things.

"As a result of this France now demands a navy not only equal to that of Italy in the Mediterranean, but sufficiently large to defend its northern and western coasts. In view of this the British Admiralty has made it very clear that Article 21 will be invoked if French and Italian naval building threatens its two-power standard in Europe."

Burns Criticizes "Defense"

Cecil De Lisle Burns, professor of citizenship of the University of Glasgow, speaking at the round table on Western civilization, also deprecated the dogma of national security or "defense," which, he said, "is preventing the development of the more modern functions of government."

"Each great state," he continued, "is hard at work arming itself against others; the best brains are wasted in preparations to destroy—of course for 'defense' against others who are preparing only for 'defense.' The reason given for armaments are not genuine; they are a rationalization of ancient bad habits."

In the third of the series of lectures on the freedom of the seas, delivered Aug. 9, Lord Eustace Percy, former member of the British diplomatic service, stated that as a result of Britain's action during the World War, international law "has got itself into a confused state in which it no longer satisfies either the reason or the conscience of the civilized world."

Lord Eustace based this conclusion on a review of development of the doctrine of contraband during the war to the point where it practically banned all trade with the enemy. This amounted to the establishment of a blockade around a country with some neutral frontiers, a situation which was inconsistent with international law as applied to blockade, he explained.

War Retarded Growth

At the round table of recent economic progress in Europe, Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard said if the rate of growth characteristic of the period from 1900 to 1913 had not been interrupted by the World War, the present trade of Europe, as measured by imports for consumption, would have been some 40 per cent greater than it is today.

"The United States," he said, "has been the most notable gainer in trade, especially in the export of finished goods, and is making deep inroads in the world trade, while the relative position of Great Britain as a trading nation is declining."

Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, urged the establishment of a single basis for international flying at the round table on the political aspects of aerial navigation.

"There should be made," he said, "those comparatively minor amendments in the international convention for air navigation, which are necessary to remove the few valid objections that have been made in the United States and other countries, and the Senate should then overcome its scruples against broad and definite action in a new field and bring itself to ratify this document."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh, is expected to arrive in Williamstown Aug. 12 to attend a session of the institute, Mr. Warner stated Aug. 10.

Colonel Lindbergh will attend Mr. Warner's general conference on national air policies on Aug. 12 in which it is expected he will take part. The Lindberghs will fly to the North Adams airport from the home of Dwight Morrow at North Haven, Me. They will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield while at Williamstown.

Nation-Wide Tour of Planes Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A national air tour, touching every state in the Union, and carrying national, state and local officials, for the purpose of bringing home to legislators and administrators the importance of aviation is being planned by W. B. Estes, manager of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce.

"In making the tour, national leaders will realize the need for legislation regarding air commerce," Mr. Estes says. "It is the hope of those promoting the tour that a national system of air line marking will result, as well as a system of coördinated national and state laws applied to aviation."

According to present plans the tour will be held the last of September or the first of October. Each state will enter a plane. The trip will take about 16 days. Itinerary is to be worked out by army, navy and commercial officials, and probably will be mapped by a pathfinder corps which will start long before the regular tour.

Marjorie Foster, Who Won at Bisley, Said 'I've Had a Lovely Afternoon'

After She Left All of the Crack Shots of the British Empire Behind, Neighbors From Her Home Town Drove Her There in Triumph

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Miss Amy Johnson flew from England to Australia; Miss Winifred Brown carried off the King's Cup air race; Mrs. Victor Bruce broke the 24-hours' record for motorcars up to 5 liters capacity; Miss Violet Cordery, with her sister Evelyn, set an endurance record at Brooklands by driving 30,000 miles in 30,000 minutes; the Duchess of Bedford set a record for air travel between London and Karachi; Miss Katherine Trevelyan was the first to ascend Mt. Edith Cavell, Alberta, this season; four different women have swum the Channel—and now Miss Marjorie Foster, by the pulling of a trigger at Bisley, has pulled off at the same time the King's Prize of £250, the N. R. A. Gold Medal and Gold Badge, in open competition with all the crack shots of the Empire, and is the first woman to do it.

Miss Foster is not unduly elated by her victory. Being a young woman who takes such happenings with the quiet modesty of all true sportsmen, she merely accepted her achievement as the result of possessing an eye that she knows to be accurate to a marked degree, and a nerve that could be relied upon to remain steady even in face of a crowd which, almost breathless in the excitement of watching the shooting of the first woman to gain a place in the "King's Hundred," pressed so close during the final stages of the match as to be almost on top of her.

Even when, having scrambled to her feet after her final shot, and having been congratulated by Lord Jellicoe, she was hoisted into that historic chair in which so many famous marksmen—but never a markswoman—had been carried from the firing point to the camp, and was conveyed through cheering crowds while the band proclaimed lustily that the conquering heroine was coming, she remained entirely composed, declaring only that she had had a lovely afternoon, had thoroughly enjoyed herself, and now was ready to accompany her neighbors to Frimley Green, which, learning of her success, had turned out a tender from their local fire station, driven off to Bisley, and, claiming their champion, had announced that they would drive her home, which they did in triumph.

Miss Foster, who is joint owner of a chicken farm in Surrey, has been a good shot ever since she was eight years old, when she and her small brother were taught how to handle a rifle; and, although she gave up the practice when she was 14 in order first to go to school and then to study sculpture, she took it up again five years ago and became a member of the South London Rifle Club.

The final figure by which she beat Lieut. A. Eccles of the Fifth Seaforth Highlanders was 280 points to his 279.

ARGENTINIANS COMING NORTH

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Argentine Touring Club decided Aug. 10 to send a delegation to attend the Sixth International Highways Congress, Oct. 6-11, in Washington. The delegation, to be headed by Dr. Julio Borda, will attend the Third South American Tourist Congress in Rio de Janeiro in September while en route to the United States.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter VII

"WAL, wal, Jackrawbeet, yuh are getting to be a pretty big donkey," said kind Ole Pete as he patted me on the neck and rubbed me on the head between my big ears. He had just finished milking the black, white-faced cow and was carrying his bucketfull of warm milk to the cabin, when he heard a loud knocking on the cabin door.

"Bow, wow, wow!" barked Tippo from inside.

"Down, Tippo! Down, sir!" said Ole Pete as he hastened to his cabin. "Bless me; children! Where do yuh all come from?" asked he with a smile as he looked at the group of happy smiling boys and girls who stood there looking at him. "Some of yuh I remember seeing before, but not this big boy." He held out his hard, rough hand to Captain Larry and they shook hands.

"He's the captain of our baseball team at school," quickly answered Roland, who was also on the school team and very proud of his captain.

"An' he's my big brother," piped up little Buddie who was holding onto Virginia's hand. She was a big, little girl with yellow hair.

"An' he can pitch dandy curves!" added Reggie, who was very fat and had never yet been able to pitch a good curve. "He pitched when we beat the—"

Reggie was not given a chance to finish. Captain Larry had smiled bashfully at his comrades' introduction so full of praise, but when he heard Reggie beginning to tell Ole Pete about that still much talked-of game which he had won for their school—a "nine to nothing" score—he spoke up quickly:

Captain Larry's Errand

"Daddy sent us over to tell you we had arrived at camp this afternoon and er—that er—he would be pleased to have you come over and have supper with us." Captain Larry's cap, with its long pointed visor, had ten twists in it before he had finished his long speech.

"Know what we're to have for supper?" asked Reggie. Ole Pete shook his head. "No? Well, we're to have chicken freak-aye-say," and Reggie rolled his eyes. If you had looked at his mouth you would have thought that he was already eating it.

Living so far out in the mountains, it was seldom that Ole Pete received an invitation to dinner. He always cooked his own meals. So you can well imagine that it was with a chuckle of delight that he accepted. He knew what wonderful meals Mother Bennett always cooked. He had tasted her fine cooking last summer when the Bennetts had camped on his place near the meadow where the creek curves very gracefully and the trees are tall and beautiful.

"Thank yuh, thank yuh very much," said Ole Pete gratefully as he poured out some of the still warm foaming milk into a milk-can. "There, take this with yuh to camp and give it to your Daddy with my thanks. I'll be a-coming pretty soon." And he winked both his merry blue eyes at the smiling party as they started back for camp with the precious milk. It looked precious for they were taking care not to spill a single drop.

In about as many minutes as you have fingers and toes Ole Pete came out of his cabin with his moss-green coat on. He had a brand new handkerchief tied around his neck, cowboy-fashion, for Ole Pete never wore a necktie. His gray hair and beard were carefully combed and brushed smooth as silk. My, how I longed to go with him! I had never seen a camp and I wanted to see all those little boys and girls again. What? Was Ole Pete going to take Tippo with him? Yes, he was. There was happy Tippo at his heels, wagging his tail so hard that it shook his whole body.

"Well," thought I to myself as I walked to the end of the corral to look at them going down the dusty road, "since donkeys are not invited to dinners, I'm glad dogs are."

Suddenly Ole Pete stopped short, right in the middle of the road. He stamped his foot, raising a big cloud of dust, and, turning around, came walking back. He had forgotten something. I was curious to know what it was. He entered his cabin and came out with a lantern. He knew it would be dark before he returned. He was in a great hurry now, taking big orang-outang strides as he crossed the rustic bridge, his staff hitting quick and sharp—thump, thump, thump, and—I—could—hardly—believe—my—eyes!

A Glad Surprise

"Hee-haw-hee-haw, an open gate!" I cried joyously. In his great hurry to make up for the time wasted in getting his lantern, Ole Pete had forgotten to close the gate! Here was a chance for me to get out and visit the camp! I felt so happy that I raced around the corral, kicking up my heels in glee. Suddenly I stopped short, my joy all gone. To reach the open gate I would have to cross again those dreaded pigpens. Unless I waited until dark, I felt sure I would have trouble with the pigs, especially the new big papa-pigs. Much as I wished to run out, right away, so as to catch up with Tippo and Ole Pete, I knew it would be best for me to wait.

Fortunately donkeys are patient, so I waited patiently until I could no longer distinguish the shape of the objects about me. Then noiselessly, I squeezed through the small opening into the first pigpen. It was so dark that I could not tell if my eyes were open or shut. The last time I had gone into the pigpens the moonlight had been very bright, but not so this time. I cautiously moved into the second pen. Not a sound. Gaining confidence, I advanced more fearlessly. I was almost out and was about to shout a joyous hee-haw-hee-haw when something bumped me and lifted me off my little feet, and I fell astride a round mound, my nose bumping it.

The mound moved and squirmed under me, and before I could think what had happened, I felt that I was being carried away on this moving thing. In another moment, bang! I was thrown feet over head to the ground close to the opening near the cabin. I wanted to get up and run away, but fear was pinning my long ears to the ground. Then somewhere in the darkness I heard a grunt.

Now I knew what had happened! The big papa-pig and I had collided in the dark. I don't know which had been the most frightened, the big papa-pig or I. I heard him running away, and then I was no longer afraid. So scrambling up quickly, I ran out, past the cabin, and over the rustic bridge, to the gate. It was still open, so I walked out into the road, singing victoriously, "Hee-haw, hee-haw!"

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Bell Farm Welcomes Little Visitors

Upper Right—Four Visitors to the Bell Farm Playground at Lexington, Mass., Taking a Ride in Happy's Hay Wagon. Happy Thoroughly Enjoys His Part in Entertaining the Children.

Upper Left—Me-ow, the House of Cats, Where Several Cats and Kittens Live Happily.

Lower—These Sturdy Swings Were Made by Mr. Smith, the Owner of the Playground, and There Are Several of Them for the Entertainment of His Young Guests.

A Playground of Delights

IMAGINE yourself high up on a load of hay in a little hayrack wagon pulled by a great big St. Bernard dog! You are the driver and are holding the reins. "Giddap," you command, and the dog starts. "Whoa," and he stops! And then you are off again. Wouldn't that be fun!

Yes, it is great fun, according to those children of Lexington, Mass., who have been having delightful playtimes this summer with Happy, a giant St. Bernard dog, and his wagon. Happy's home is the Bell Farm Playground for children, which is not far from that historic statue of the Minute Man, which we have all read about in history books. Happy's master has built him a special "hayrack" wagon and each day he gives rides to all the children who visit the playground. He has a real harness, one that was originally made to fit a small pony. Happy loves children and giving them rides is his hobby.

The Orchard of Bell Farm

The Bell Farm Playground was built by Arthur Luman Smith because he loved children and wanted them to have a summer playground like the children of other cities and towns. The playground is part of Mr. Smith's apple orchard and there are many shade trees and plenty of green grass. In the playground Mr. Smith has built swings and sand piles and seesaws. But the most attractive part of the playground is the daily presence of Happy.

When the children begin to arrive for a morning of play in the grounds, Happy jumps up and down and tries to tell his master that he wants to be harnessed.

"How about it, Happy, are you ready?" his master asks.

"Bow-wow-wow," answers Happy, as he leaps over the fence.

When the harness is on, Happy backs into his wagon and then he is ready to greet the children. Many, many boys and girls have arrived by this time. Some are in the swings, others in the sand piles, building houses, and still others are on the teeter boards. But when they see Happy jogging along toward the playground with his wagon, there is clapping of hands and loud exclamations of "Here comes Happy!" Each boy or girl patiently awaits his turn on top of the wagon, which Mr. Smith fills with soft, new-mown hay. Then away they go up and down the playground, with Happy barking and having as much fun as his youthful riders.

When the morning ride is over, Happy is unharnessed, but his work or rather play is not over. Perhaps there is an old bone to uncover, a neighbor to visit, or perhaps it is just a romp through the woods and fields. When he returns he sometimes helps his master with the haying, making many trips carrying hay in his little wagon.

For the children, there are other delights in the playground. There is a miniature bungalow that Mr. Smith has built especially for all his cats and kittens. It is the dearest little house, with climbing vines, electric lights, running water, a real front lawn, a garden of flowers, a gravel walk with stepping stones, a reflection pool, trees of all kinds, and even a front porch, with many American flags stuck here and there to show that the "House of Cats" is patriotic.

The House of Cats

The house has been named "Me-ow" and in it live several kittens and three large cats—one a pedigreed Blue Persian, which Mr. Smith calls "Blue Boy." All cats and kittens of the household are free to do what they please. They may wander in the garden and lounge beneath a small pine tree, or they may sit on the front porch and doze, or take a trip into the back yard and view the vista across the meadows. There is ample room in the house for tenants and also for an occasional visitor if he is well recommended.

The children who visit the playground are allowed to inspect the cats' living quarters. There are two rooms in the house, one large dining room with tins of milk for all, and a large bedroom upstairs. Straw and hay are their beds and a small ladder in one corner of the dining room serves as the stairs to the bedroom.

Over the porch is a roof, an easy jump from the ground. Kittens of the household enjoy this most for they love to tussle and fight playfully to see who can stay on the roof longest.

"Let them tussle up there," thinks Blue Boy, "I prefer the quietness of the porch." Blue Boy is almost always on the front porch reclining in a sitting-up position blinking a welcome to the happy children who come to pay his home a visit.

Near to the House of Cats, Mr. Smith has built a miniature waterfall. It is high and jagged and there are flowers and many kinds of trees around it. He built it especially for children, and at the bottom of the fall is a large pool full of golden-flecked goldfish.

Mr. Smith enjoys the playground, too, and often helps the children with their play. Perhaps it is with the teeter board, or maybe somebody needs a good push in the swing. He is always glad to show them through "Me-ow" and to the waterfall.

"Happy and I loved children so much," Mr. Smith said, "that we thought it would be a good idea to build a playground for them here in the country where I had the room. Happy wasn't contented until he could play a part in entertaining the children, so I built him a special wagon and bought a pony harness. The children love Happy and I guess he loves them just as much."

C. G. M.

Where There's a Will There's a Way

TWO little girls, nine and twelve years old, went one day to the store of general merchandise in a small Kansas town. Janet, the elder, walked briskly to the side of the store where the groceries were, and began ordering from the list her mother had given her. As if drawn by cords, little Sally drifted to the slanting shelf that held a row of beautiful dolls. She became so absorbed that Janet had to call her twice to come and take her share of the packages.

"Just wait a minute, Janet," pleaded Sally.

"Thinking of buying a doll, Sally? Here's a beauty," said the storekeeper, Mr. Briggs.

"I like that lovely big one best, but I can't buy a doll till I grow big enough to earn my own money," answered Sally, shyly.

Sally Looks and Looks

"Think you'll want a doll when you get big enough to earn money?" asked Mr. Briggs. "Better get your Dad to buy it now."

Janet was looking at her beloved little sister, and wishing with all her loyal heart that she could buy the doll. She had lately learned to make crocheted lace, selling it to a neighbor, and so had a whole dollar of her own.

"How much does the doll cost, Mr. Briggs?" she asked hesitatingly.

Mr. Briggs had been looking at Sally's wistful face, too. He knocked off more than his own profit as he said, "Seeing it's you, I'll make it six dollars."

"Six dollars! Oh!" gasped Janet. Then nonchalantly, "I'll see what we can do. Come on, Sally." And Sally tore herself away.

As the children took a shorter path home on account of the delay, they passed a dump heap where a snarl of wire nearly tripped them. Janet paused.

"That end looks like a hanging basket. Sally, let's make it into a basket, and fill it with moss and wild flowers. Maybe we could sell it."

They hurried home with the groceries; then, armed with the clippers, took enough of the discarded wire to form into a graceful basket. Under the great dripping water tank by the railroad they found sheets of moss, and the abundant spring rains had been followed by many wild flowers. Janet had a great love of flowers, and could arrange them gracefully. Her moss basket was very attractive, and she had the bright thought of sending Sally to Mr. Briggs as a possible purchaser.

Sally had no idea that her sister cherished the daring thought of earning money for the doll, but she agreed that Mr. Briggs might buy it "'cause I'm a little girl," and, bracing up her timid little self, she appeared before the astonished Mr. Briggs, asking as she lifted her beautiful gray eyes, "Would you like to buy a flower basket to hang in your window, Mr. Briggs?"

Mr. Briggs was taken aback. "Buy a flower basket?" he asked. "Well, I never have. That sort of thing seems to belong to somebody's front room."

Janet's Plan

Janet felt her presence was needed and came forward, saying briskly, "You see, Mr. Briggs, we thought people would stop to look at the basket, and then they'd see your other things better than if they just walked by. P'raps they'd come in and buy the basket."

Mr. Briggs smiled as he answered, "A real storekeeper you are, Janet. How much is your basket?"

Quite at a loss as to its value, Janet made a bold guess, "Would 50 cents be too much?"

"I guess not. There's a good deal of work making the basket. And what you say about attracting custom may be true. Here you are!"

A bright, new half-dollar shone in his hand, scarcely brighter than the sparkle in the eyes of the little girls.

"Oh, my!" said Sally.

"Mr. Briggs," said Janet, "I want to try to earn money enough to buy that doll Sally wants. She helps make the baskets, and I know people will like to buy from her. Won't you put that 50 cents in the doll's box, and we'll bring you more as fast as we can get it. I've got a dollar at home that I earned making crochet."

Sally found her voice. "Oh, my! Oh, my! Janet, you do things so fast!"

Winged Feet

Mr. Briggs patted Janet's shoulder and just then a customer entered the store. "You bring your baskets here, an' if I can't sell them, you can take them around town to folks."

The customer drew near, exclaiming, "How lovely! Is that for sale? If it is, I want it. What's the price?"

"Seventy-five cents. It's worth a dollar."

As Mr. Briggs dropped 75 cents into the doll-box, both little girls shot out of the back door on winged feet.

Did they work? Did the baskets sell? Oh, yes indeed. The day came when Mr. Briggs greeted the children with this astonishing remark, "What do you think, children? I haven't been keeping track of the money in the box, but I counted it this morning; and, honey, here's the doll for you; and, Janet, here's three dollars over for you. So you get your dollar back, my dear, with big interest."

Utterly speechless, Sally clasped the big doll in her arms, and again lifted her gray eyes, this time dim with joyful tears. They were as expressive as Janet's fervent, "Oh, thank you!"

The Happy Hollisters

IV.—Learning and Choosing

ONE summer morning the Hollisters' front porch was the scene of a lively discussion.

"I'm going to be an acrobat!" announced Jim, turning as many cartwheels as the space would permit. "I'll travel with the circus and come here every year!"

"I'm going to be a movie actress," said Pauline, who was the oldest of the four Hollisters.

Jerry frowned. "I'm going to do something really worth while, something dangerous and hard to do." Then, seeing that he had impressed his brother and sisters, he explained, "I'm going to be an explorer and visit the Eskimos, and I'll probably go to the North Pole, too!"

Little Bonnie, who was amusing herself with an old shawl and hat from the attic, listened closely. "What are you going to be when you grow up?" questioned Jerry, turning to her.

Bonnie drew the faded shawl tightly about her little figure, and said with conviction and dignity, "I'm going to be a lady!"

She looked so funny as she balanced the old hat on her little head, that they all laughed.

The Wax Tea Set

Mrs. Hollister suddenly dropped her sewing. "I think it's splendid that you are beginning to think about your life work, children! When you grow up, it will fill half of all your waking time, and it's very important for you to choose wisely. But there are many, many kinds of work, and it will pay you to learn about them before you choose. I must tell you about my little tea set. Perhaps that will help you to understand what I mean.

"When I was a very small girl, a friend of my mother's gave me 10 cents to spend. We lived in the country, far from the stores, and I could hardly wait until Mother had an errand in the village. I spent many happy hours wondering what I should buy with my unusual wealth.

"One day we drove old Brownie to town, and visited the Fair Store, a wonderful place filled with things that cost exactly 10 cents.

"On the very first counter was a tiny tea set made of creamy white wax, and what completely captivated me, were two shiny, tin teaspoons for the two little cups. My mother suggested that I might like to look around the store before I decided, but I was sure I had found exactly what I wanted, and I gave the clerk my precious dime.

"After the tea set was wrapped, we walked up and down the aisles, looking at other things. I saw the loveliest little doll, and a real china cup and saucer, as well as a large picture book, any one of which I would much rather have had than the tea set.

"The next day I took it out to my playhouse under the apple tree, but when I went in to dinner, the sun commenced to shine on my little tea table, and by the time I returned, it had melted every piece of it into lumps of wax! Nothing remained except the tin teaspoons! I couldn't help crying, especially when I remembered all the other durable things I might have had. But I never decided so hastily again."

The older children laughed, but Jim looked sober and Bonnie patted her mother's arm sympathetically.

"It would be nice if you could walk right into a store and look over all the different kinds of work," said Jim, thoughtfully.

"Yes, that would be convenient," laughed Mother. "In fact, Benjamin Franklin did do something like that when he was a boy. His father took him on long walks about the streets and wharves of Boston so that he might watch men at their work and learn about it in that way.

Benjamin Franklin's Way

"If Dad took us all about the city, we could see all the different kinds of work, too," suggested Jerry.

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Hollister, "you can learn a great deal at the bank, the store, or the post office, or in one of the large factories. But you cannot learn as completely nowadays, by just looking on, as Benjamin Franklin did many years ago.

"For example, he probably watched the cobbler making shoes. This cobbler first made his own last and then the whole shoe by hand for his customer. But our methods of work, as well as our manner of living, are quite different today. If you children wish to see a pair of shoes made and sold, you must visit a factory. This factory is filled with many kinds of machinery and you will see dozens of different men working on a very small part of the same shoe.

"You see, it would take too much time for you to learn about all the different kinds of work in that way. But you can learn a great deal about different occupations by reading—and you are not too young to begin at once. And you can learn by paying a visit to the men and women who do work that interests you."

"But if there are so many kinds of work, how am I ever going to tell which kind I really want to do?" questioned Jerry earnestly.

"The best way is to learn all you possibly can about the occupations that most interest you, and then try to find out whether you would really like to do such work. As you grow older, you can experiment with some kinds of work during vacations.

"You'll want to know whether an occupation will give you a chance to serve others in a really worth-while way, and whether it will pay you enough to live on—for most people have to make a living by means of their work.

"An explorer does a great deal for other people," maintained Jerry, thinking of his own choice and wishing to measure it by what he had just heard.

"Yes, indeed," agreed Mrs. Hollister. "But while the explorer's life is one of adventure, it is a lonely life, filled with great hardships. Would you really like it, Jerry? You remember you did not enjoy your camping trip last summer."

"Pauline's job of movie actress wouldn't be of much use to others, would it?" laughed Jerry, wishing to test other vocations by these new standards.

"That would depend on whether Pauline had talent and was willing to work hard, and what sort of standard she held for her work. A good actress amuses people and often teaches and inspires them. But if Pauline chose it merely because she thought it would bring her fame or was an easy way to get rich, she would neither be truly happy nor successful. There are many interesting vocations for girls. Why don't you begin a list of occupations that interest you, Pauline?"

"That would be fun!" said Pauline. "I'll find an old notebook and begin right now!"

"I'd like to do that, too," said Jerry with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Hollister smiled as she cautioned, "Remember, children, there are years and years of school ahead, and it isn't necessary for you to choose your life work now. This is the time for you to begin looking around.

"If you follow up the thing that interests you today, tomorrow will bring a new interest. And when the time comes when you must choose, I'm sure you will decide on something better than my wax tea set!" B. H. G.

[This series consists of six articles. The first three were published on July 21, July 28, and Aug. 4.]

Block Puzzle

This Little Boy Is Playing With Some Blocks Which His Big Brother Used to Spell Some Words. In Another Pile Were Letters He Did Not Need. In Playing With the Blocks Little Brother Has Mixed the Two Piles. With a Pencil, Cross Out Every Letter in the Big Pile Which Is in the Small Pile and You Will See That the Remaining Letters Spell Something We All Know Well.

Four Steeples

From my high window I look down and see,
Four steeples that are pointing up at me;
To boys who live below they must seem tall,
But to the sky and me they are quite small.

Dear steeples, I am glad that you live near.
I wonder if you stay awake to hear
The secrets that the wind tells to the night,
Before Day comes to fill the world with light.

What is the message that the skylarks bring?
You must be first to hear the songs they sing—
Oh, steeples, reaching upward to the skies,
What was it made you grow so tall and wise?

Emilie Blackmore Stapp

Look Beneath the Surface

People who know a great deal about pearls tell us that they are built up in layers after the fashion of an onion. Of course, the pearl layers are hard and cannot be peeled off as easily as the layers of an onion; still they can be peeled off by patient and skilful hands.

Sometimes pearls which are spotted and lack luster and beauty on the surface turn out to be of great value after the outer layers are removed.

It is much the same with many of the people we meet. Here and there we find someone who is plain and uninteresting. Instead of passing such a one by and thinking there is very little to be gained from knowing them, why not take the trouble and develop the skill to look beneath the surface layer? By so doing we shall often be rewarded by finding valuable pearls.

It is wise to think of disagreeable people as pearls which just happen to have an imperfect outer layer of covering. And then let us try to find what may lie beneath the outer surface.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "A Woodland Tale" published Aug. 4:

The names are in the order in which they appeared: Elder, plane, hazel, chestnut, spindle, pine, ash, may, bay, beech, box, fir, birch, yew, sloe.

The Mail Bag

Hollywood, Fla.

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs very much and have a book of him. I also have a book of Milly-Molly-Mandy. I like "The Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey" very much. I am 8 years old and would like a little girl of my age to write to me from France. Love to all Mailbaggers.

Kate Margaret W.

[Yes, Jackrawbeet is a dear little donkey, is he not, Margaret?—Ed.]

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained several nice correspondents, some from foreign countries. I have a book of Snubs and I like to read about him in the Monitor. We visited Plymouth Rock and several of the beaches both north and south of Boston this past week. I am learning to swim and like it fine. I like to read the letters in the Mail Bag and I look up some of the places on the map.

I like to go down to Boston Common and see the Scroggins family and also the pigeons, because they are so tame. I wish to thank you for forwarding my letters.

Billy G.

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

We are now living in Bristol, and from the bridge at the bottom of the street in which I live, John Cabot sailed on his voyage of discovery to North America. I am very fond of reading the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag and the Children's Page. I shall be very pleased to receive postcards or views from all over the world, as I am very interested in geography and shall enjoy replying to them. I should also like to have letters in French as I am now taking this subject at school and they would help me so much. I am 9 years of age.

Doreen W.

Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I do like the Children's Page. I do hope there will be more about Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little Cat. Those are my favorite stories.

My little sister Peggy and I go to Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Sunday School, Wellington.

In the Christmas holidays we go to stay with our grandmother on the farm. My uncle manages the farm. He has five sheep dogs and when he is driving the sheep, each dog does a different job and they never get mixed up. One goes ahead of the sheep and one barks behind the flocks and works at the side and so on.

My favorite books are "The Water Babies," "Alice in Wonderland," "Winnie the Pooh," and "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales'." I am 8 and would like to hear from any little girl in any part of the world.

Anne D.

Calcutta, India

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. My eldest brother has also written to you. I am 10 years old and should love to correspond with boys of my age from any part of the world.

We have many pets in our home. We have two dogs and a number of birds. Our canary is such a sweet birdie and sings such a beautiful song to us all the day. India is a beautiful land for there is so much sunshine.

At school I am in the first form and there are 22 boys in my class. I love attending the Christian Science Sunday School.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Malcolm C.

Powell, Ohio

Dear Editor,

My father has a home and 24 acres near Columbus. His office is in Columbus, and when he goes to work he takes my sister and me to school.

My aunt has made a very beautiful garden that has many flowers and vegetables. There are many, many varieties of flowers, some of which my great-grandmother had in her garden.

I am 11 years old and would like to get letters from anyone my age. My hobbies are reading, writing letters, sewing, and drawing.

Shirley C.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Bail Bag, although we have been taking the Monitor ever since I can remember.

I was born in Japan and registered at the American consulate as an American citizen. I was brought over here when I was six months old.

I love Snubs and Waddles and the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories, and especially enjoy the Daily Features page. I am 10 years old and interested in stamp collecting. I would like to receive letters and I will answer them all.

Virginia H.

[Please send in your last name and street address, Virginia.—Ed.]

Powell, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I live in the country and am very fond of horses and love to ride them. My Daddy and I ride together sometimes. We could ride for miles and miles in the woods that surround our house without retracing our steps. I am 9 years old and would like to get letters from anywhere.

Mary Martha C.

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Aspects of Uruguayan Literature

IT IS characteristic of the entire cultural development of the leading South American countries that even where it is a question of political and economic progress, the literary aspects occupy a foremost place in the lives of the people to the southward.

In none of these nations, perhaps, is this more noticeable at the present time than in the Republic of Uruguay, which, this year is observing the centenary of its Constitution. It is so seldom that the literature of the Spanish-speaking countries of the new world is made the concern of critics to the northward, that when Señorita Luisa Luisi employs the vehicle of the Pan-American Union, the Bulletin, for the purpose of making both poetry and prose writing of her native land better known, this Uruguayan educator should be considered as bestowing something valuable on all to whom belles lettres is more than just a phrase.

Herself an author of prominence, Señorita Luisi's poetry and critical essays are considered not only of importance in her own country, but in that entire section of South America termed the Rio de la Plata region. In the present instance, however, we must forego her own achievements in the consideration of what this noted author has to say of her fellow craftsmen.

"In the literary history of America," writes Señorita Luisi, "the present epoch in Uruguay must go down as being, in interest and promise, the equal, if not indeed the superior, of any other."

Let us, then, take a bird's eye view of this literature, as it unfolds to us through one whose training has indeed fitted her for this purpose of guidance.

As regards poetry, we learn that among the greatest in this class is Julio Herrera y Reissig, who, according to our critic, was much neglected in his life time, and whose only fault, if such it could be called, was an imitation of the French symbolists, at the time completely unknown along the Rio de la Plata.

As the direct antithesis of Herrera y Reissig, Señorita Luisi mentions Delmira Agustini, who, we read, "has had gifted successors among American women poets, but none who has ever reached such heights of lyric inspiration, or probed such depths of conscience and emotion."

As we continue on our literary journey we are aware of a profusion of names that would prove bewildering but for the steady hand that guides us. It is no disrespect to others if we take leave of the Uruguayan garden of poetry, as it were, by quoting our chaperone to the effect that "Carlos Sabat Ercasty is undoubtedly the leading poet of the present generation in Uruguay. His long poems are the work of a profound thinker. . . . His verse departs from accepted rhythms to take on the subtle sonority of an immense orchestra; sometimes it is the complicated harmony of Wagner, sometimes the penetrating lament of a Beethoven symphony. . . . None of our poets excel him in lyric quality, in dazzling richness of ideas, in profound learning, or in force and originality."

Before leaving this branch of literature it may, perhaps, be apropos of the poetic predictions of the Uruguayans to say a word for the many younger poets who according to our informant, possess talents that have already attained some measure of fulfilment. The group of women poets is especially conspicuous for its new and original notes of expression.

From the foregone it is not surprising to learn that in the matter of the novel and the short story, Uruguay does not present so formidable an array as in the domain of poetry. As it is, we are told that Alejandro Magarinos Cervantes may be called the founder of the Uruguyan novel. He was the first of a family of writers whose works of fiction are said to have enriched the country's literature.

"Mateo Magarinos Solsona and Mateo Maraginos Borja," writes Señorita Luisi, "have proved to be especially gifted. Magarinos Cervantes is the author of 'Caramuru,' a novel based on the legend of Brazilian origin, and the forerunner of the essentially American rural novel. Although written after the Spanish tradition, its study of our early settlers and of creole life makes it a truly national work. This novel is of greater historical value than the same author's poem, 'Celiar,' or his novels of city life, such as 'Valmar' or 'Las Hermanas Flammari.'"

While the Magarinos family, then, is classed as leading the way with respect to the novel in Uruguay, we learn that "Eduardo Acevedo Diaz may truly be called our first great novelist. He was attracted to the historical novel; in that field he did his best and, in fact, almost all his work, which includes 'Brenda,' 'Ismael,' 'Soledad,' 'Grito de Gloria,' 'Nativa,' 'Mine' and others. They are written clearly and with sober restraint, containing admirable descriptions of nature, episodes of great dramatic force, and vivid pictures of creole customs. . . . He is also the author of a purely historical work, 'El Mito de la Plata,' which gives full play to his preference for history. His participation in politics, made notable by his rich gifts and the sincerity of his convictions, took the form of an aggressive journalism which won for itself great respect in the impassioned contests of his day."

The more you delve into Latin American affairs, and the closer your acquaintance with the customs and aspirations of the peoples of the southern continent, the more you realize what literature means to these nations.

It is when you become familiar with the political and economic affairs of Uruguay that Senorita Luisi's contribution, as in the present instance, asserts its value. There is an ethical aspect to such writing as hers when it takes account of not only the surface evidence, but penetrates deeper so that the reasoning behind the novel or the poem touched upon by this critic assumes a significance that is of the very warp and woof of the national structure.

It is, then, in the department of essays and criticism that Uruguayan literature invites close attention, and of Jose Enrique Rodo, who our guide terms the "most eminent essayist in Spanish American literature," we hear as follows: "First of all a wonderful artist in words, much reading of classic and modern Spanish authors made him master of a rich and varied vocabulary which he handled with sculptural grace and precision. His paragraphs have the serenity, the purity of line of a statue of Carrara marble. His prose reflects the placidity of his . . . meditation, . . . closer contact with books than with men. The wealth of his vocabulary has done much to enrich and refine the Spanish of the Rio de la Plata; many words and phrases hitherto unknown, or at least never used, become widespread as a result of the perusal of his works."

It is remarked by those familiar with the higher criticism as exemplified by Uruguayan authors that no future judge of that country's culture of the last thirty years can fail to assign a place of preëminence to Carlos Vaz Ferreira whose philosophical essays have won renown in Europe, as well as in North America. His work for education is said to be of far-reaching value to the country. During his twenty years of active incumbency as professor of philosophy, Señor Vaz Ferreira laid the foundation for a system of ethics in the dissemination of knowledge that earned him the gratitude of the nation.

From philosophy to the stage is a far leap, and yet in respect to the latter perhaps even less is known of what Uruguay is achieving in this direction than where it concerns fiction writing or poetry. With regard to the theater, Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, may be considered as one. The plays of Florencio Sanchez are equally popular in both cities. There is poignancy in the dramatic works of this writer, and where he advocates sobriety, as in his powerful, almost Dantesque drama, "Los Muertos," he preaches a morality that strikes at the very heartstrings of a people's conscience. Señorita Luisi says of him that there is in him a vision of the finest tragedies of men like Gorki, Andreieff and Dostoyevsky, and that in spite of modern changes in dramatic technique, the work of Sanchez will never lose its freshness and will continue to hold attention by its human feeling.

If this somewhat abbreviated account of what is stirring in the literary world of Uruguay necessarily omits much that is vital and important, still, for those who know scarcely more of the country than its name, it should, perhaps, be an evidence of neighborly interest, since distances no longer separate nations. The time may not be far off when a journey by airplane to Montevideo will be a commonplace. The languages of North and South America in spite of their differences are becoming more and more interehangeable. The literatures of the world may soon spell a common denominator. Uruguay occupies a place in that literature that is an important part of the whole.

M.

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Fireflies

The stars above were silver, and stood still—
But these were golden as Apollo's hair
And came and went and moved about at will,
Now glowing briefly, now no longer there;

Small stars which had no orbit and no course,
Weird phantom embers of no mundane flame,
Sparks emanating from a mystic source,
Profuse, yet never kindling into flame.

No crackling, not a sound, no heat at all,
No-whither bound, they circled idly there.—
I sat beside you on an old stone wall
And watched them star the shadows on your hair.

MARION STEWARD.

Lilies in North Dakota

Inclosed from a surrounding wheat field is a five-acre plot, most of which is a swale known in this north country as a pot hole, a choice bit of wild hay land; for, here the water from the melted snow of the higher ground and the spring rains gathers and give moisture to the wild grasses growing there.

From early May there is a variety of beautiful wild flowers decorating the edge of the swale. The crocus laying a soft lavender where it pushes its way through the bare cold earth; the tiny prairie violet, perfect but miniature; the yellow cowslip with its rich buttery look and a rare orange colored clump flower honeysuckle. Mingled with these in profusion are the various dainty stemmed grass flowers, pure white, delicate yellow and lavender. Creeping and tangling itself about is a fernlike vine with bloom most like the lilac, both in color and shape. Then the rich purple bloom the children call sweet pea and a low growing little plant with myriads of tiny, creamy flowers, sending forth an incense sweeter than honey, coaxing the bees and insects to its nectar.

All these and more, and lo! the Man gathers the first wild lily and brings it as an offering pure to Missy, a sign that their garden is calling them each morning to revel in its beauty and growth, each evening to feel the peace of God's work. Morning after morning there are more and more lily buds opened wide to the sun until the waving green seems tinged with deep gold and Indian red, one, two, and an occasional three marvelous blooms on a tall stately stem. Surrounded by delicate grasses heavy with seed heads; perky little bluebells on a swaying grass stem; here and there a hardy spike with green blossomlike wax; a saucy black-eyed Susan; great masses of white mint blossoms. Lilies, lilies everywhere!

They walk back to their hill wishing all who love beauty might gaze upon their lily garden; they step gingerly lest they crush a wild rose to earth; they listen to the meadow larks call for they have been very near the nest; they hear the wild ducks splash their joy. They take a lingering look at the fading sky and call it the end of one glorious day on their prairie.

Olav Sees London

There was always something adventurous about the sea and a seavoyage for Olav Audunsson. . . . The weather had been fair almost all the time—the steady wind whistled in the rigging and bellied out the sail; the long, heaving ocean waves lifted the little hoy—for an instant it seemed to hesitate and think about it, before plunging into the hollow—then a foaming at the bows, a little flying spray, a glimpse of grey-green water along the gunwale, the full note of the ocean as it raised its waves and drove one before the other—the three big waves that came again and again after a certain interval. Clouds covered the whole vault of heaven, pale grey, drifting unhurriedly across the sky, now and again a pale gleam of sunshine falling on the sloping wet deck. Toward evening the weather often cleared a little, over on the horizon there was a glitter of sunlight on the sea. Then the bank of clouds closed in, reddened by the sunset behind them.

His sleep in the daytime refreshed him through and through, lying in a barrel, with the fur lining of his cloak wrapped warmly about his cheeks. The rushing of the waves, the sighing and creaking of the ship's timbers, the cries of the crew, rattling and heavy steps on deck—all these sounds reached him, as he lay feeling the vessel lifting under him, gliding and sinking. Under the wide vault of daylight, where wind and wave flowed freely, filling his head with a loud, monotonous roar, he could fall asleep as easily as a child.

He felt young; it was as though the wind and the sea had washed and scoured him . . . that afternoon when at last he stood on the vessel's poop as she was borne by wind and tide up the London river. The land on both banks was low and green—marshy meadows, cornfields on the rising ground, thick forest farther off on low hills undulating one behind another, till the farthest were lost in the pale blue haze of distance. Feeble gleams of sunlight broke through bright rifts in the clouds; somewhere in the west a cluster of pale rays fell upon the ground, saturated with moisture; the sun was drinking up rain.

It was not unlike Denmark. But Olav had never scanned those coasts, from which his mother had once come, with the same joyful expectation as he now felt. And England was much more populous. Innumerable towers and spires of great churches showed up inland above the woods. And they had sailed past many strong houses, built of white stone, enclosed by walls and watchtowers. And when one of the men in the bows called out that now they could see the town, Olav leapt down and ran forward under the sail.

Through the light mist ahead he could make out towers and pinnacles, an innumerable multitude close together. And the darker grey streak that lay low down over the river, that must be the famous London Bridge.—Olav forgot all else and gazed ahead.

—SIGRID UNDSET, in "In the Wilderness." Translated from Norwegian by ARTHUR G. CHATER.

Italian Mother and Child. From an Oil Painting by Mary A. L. Burton

THE subject of mother and child has ever been a favorite with artists. Its appeal is broad and high. Young and tender creatures are full of promise, hope, and happy response to loving care. The Italian peasant woman model had no difficulty in keeping her baby quiet in her arms.

The large white flowing sleeves, the yellow silk kerchief, the red necklace with pendant locket, the dark corsage, and heavy, full orange shirt compose the woman's dress. Little head in white cap against its mother's breast, arms and hands free, body and limbs snugly swathed in swaddling clothes, the baby lies across its mother's knees sloping down from left to right, while the movement of the mother's bended head is in the opposite direction.

This painting was made in a Paris studio by Miss Burton, L'Académie Delécluse, where Miss Burton received a medal for a life drawing in a concours de dames. That a French bonne should have made a courtesy before it as it hung in the artist's room shows the religious sentiment closely associated with pictures of a mother and child. Many others, neither artists nor critics, commented on the serious expression of the young mother as well befitting her responsibility.

Cape Cod Millwrights

The most celebrated millwright was Thomas Paine, of Eastham. This overworked craftsman was kept traveling from one town to another all the way from Barnstable to Truro. First, in 1683-84, with proper loyalty, he put up two windmills for his fellow citizens in Eastham. Then he was called to Barnstable, where in 1687 he erected the first windmill that town had ever seen. Not to be outdone, Yarmouth ordered one from him immediately afterward, and Paine complied. He returned to Eastham and appears to have enjoyed a well-earned breather, until the citizens of Truro assured him that they, too, must have a windmill, and held out flattering inducements if he would build it for them. "A man must go where his trade calls," thought Paine; and he liked Truro so well that he never left it; subsequently he became one of her leading citizens. The first mill in Truro was not built so easily as the last one, however, which appeared about 1800. . . . Every stick of lumber used in it came ashore from wrecks, most of it landing as a single windfall when a lumber schooner piled up on the outer beach; it would not have been surprising if the corn ground at this mill had had a salty flavor—the more so as Freeman Atkins, the miller, was a retired shipmaster.

Another family of millwrights won such distinction that they were celebrated in verse; they were Thomas Baxter and his two sons, of West Yarmouth, who put up two windmills near Parker's River. Their success was crowned by the following ballad:

"The Baxter boys they built a mill;
Sometimes it went; sometimes stood still;
And when it went, it made no noise
Because it was built by the Baxter boys."

—HENRY C. KITTREDGE, in "Cape Cod, Its People and Their History."

ΑΛΗΘΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΣ ΔΙ' ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Οὐδέποτε ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τῆς ἱστορίας ἐγένετο ὅπως ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος, τόσον ἡνωμένη καὶ πρακτικὴ προσπάθεια ἐκ μέρους τῶν πεπολιτισμένων λαῶν ἵνα ἱδρύσουν διαρκῆ εἰρήνην. "Οταν, λοιπόν, τὰ ἔθνη τῆς γῆς ἀντιλαμβάνονται τὸ ἐπιθυμητὸν τῆς εἰρήνης ὡς διεθνὲς ἐνεργητικόν, καὶ παρακινοῦν τὰς οἰκείας αὐτῶν κυνερνήσεις νὰ ἐξαλείψουν τὸν πόλεμον ὡς ἐθνικὴν πολιτικήν, τὰ ἑξῆς ἐρωτήματα δυνατὸν ἐπωφελῶς νὰ ἐρωτηθῶσιν: 'Οποία ἰσχυρὰ ἐπιροὴ ἐξήγειρε τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν ἐκ τῆς παλαιοτάτης του ὑπνωτιστικῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ὡς ἐθνικὸν μέσον διὰ τὴν ἵδρυσιν διαρκοῦς εἰρήνης, ὡς τὸ τέρμα τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ; Τί ἀφαιρεῖ τὴν πετρώδη καρδίαν τῆς φιλαυτίας καὶ ἀπληστίας καὶ τὴν ἀντικαθιστᾷ μὲ τὴν καρδίαν τῆς ἀντιλήψεως καὶ εὐσπλαγχνίας; Τί ἀφοπλίζει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερώνει ἀπὸ τὰ διανοητικὰ αὐτὰ κακὰ ἄτινα ἐσκότισαν καὶ διέστρεψαν τὴν ὅρασιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἔκαμον κάθε ἔθνος τῆς γῆς, σχεδόν, ἓν στρατόπεδον;

'Εκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον βοηθεῖ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα νὰ σκέπτηται εἰς ὅρους εἰρήνης, εἶναι βεβαίως ἡ ἀνατέλλουσα ἀντίληψις περὶ Θεοῦ, ὅστις εἶναι ἄπειρον καλόν. Πρὸ αἰώνων ἡ ἄφιξις τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἀνηγγέλθη ὑπὸ ἀγγέλων οἵτινες ἔψαλλον "Δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις Θεῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη, ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία." 'Αλλὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴν ἐκείνην ἡ καρδία τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, δὲν ἐφάνη ἕτοιμος νὰ παραδεχθῇ πλήρως τὸν ἄγγελον ἢ τὸ ἄγγελμα τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ εὐδοκίας. 'Από τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης πολλοὶ παράγοντες συνέβαλον εἰς τὴν ἀνατολὴν τῆς εἰρήνης ἥτις 'ρίπτει τὸ φῶς της ἐπὶ τῆς ἐποχῆς ταύτης. Μεταξὺ αὐτῶν εὑρίσκομεν τὴν Χριστιανικὴν 'Επιστήμην ἥτις παρουσίασε τὴν βάσιν ἢ τὸ θεμέλιον τῆς ἀληθοῦς εἰρήνης, ἐν τῷ ὅτι φανερώνει τὴν παγκόσμιον πατρότητα καὶ μητρότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν ἐπακολουθοῦσαν ἀδελφότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. 'Εν σελίδι 340 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου της "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mrs. Eddy δηλοῖ· "Εἷς ἄπειρος Θεός, καλός, ἐνώνει ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἔθνη· ἀποτελεῖ τὴν ἀδελφότητα τῶν ἀνθρώπων· τελειώνει πολέμους· συμπληροῖ τὴν Γραφήν, ''Αγάπα τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.'"

'Η ἀποκάλυψις αὕτη τῆς παγκοσμίου θείας 'Αγάπης ἔρχεται νὰ λυτρώσῃ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν ἀπὸ τὴν πίστιν του εἰς τὸ κακὸν καὶ τὴν πλάνην, νὰ τὸν "καθαρίσῃ . . . ἀπὸ πάσης ἀδικίας," καὶ τὸν φέρῃ εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Πατρός, εἰς τὴν κατάστασιν ταύτην τῆς συνειδήσεως ἥτις εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ θείου Νοός. 'Επειδὴ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη εἶναι ἀποκεκαλυμένη 'Αλήθεια, εἶναι ἐπαναστατική, ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ αὐτῆς φύσει, ἀλλάζουσα τὴν ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν, ἀποκαλύπτουσα καὶ ἐκβάλλουσα τοιαῦτα κακά, ὡς τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν, τὸν φθόνον, τὴν μισαλλοδοξίαν, καὶ βοηθοῦσα αὐτὴν νὰ ὑ ποδεχθῇ ἐν ταπεινότητι, τὴν δικαιοσύνην, καὶ ἀδελφικὴν καλοκαγαθίαν. 'Ομιλοῦσα περὶ τῶν σπουδαστῶν τῆς 'Επιστήμης ταύτης, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει ('E. & 'Y. σελ. 451) "Πρέπει νὰ ἀπαρνηθοῦν τὴν ἐπίθεσιν, καταπίεσιν καὶ τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν τῆς δυνάμεως."

'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη δὲν περιορίζεται ἐντὸς ὁρίων χώρας ἢ γλώσσης, ἀλλ' εἶναι κληρονομία πάντων τῶν τέκνων τῆς γῆς. Προμηθεύει τὸ φάρμακον δι' ὑλικοὺς περιορισμοὺς δεικνύουσα πῶς νὰ καταστρέφωμεν τὰς ψευδεῖς δοξασίας αἵτινες περιώρισαν καὶ ἐχώλαναν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, ἀποκαλύπτουσα "τοὺς κεκρυμμένους διανοητικοὺς τράπους τοῦ κακοῦ, δι' ἐπιτέλεσιν ἀδικίας" ('E. & 'Y. 571). 'Εξαλείπτει καθημερινῶς φραγμοὺς δισπιστίας καὶ παρεξηγήσεως μεταξὺ ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐθνῶν. Τὸ ἄγγελμά της ἐλευθερώνει βαθμηδὸν τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν ἀπὸ τὰς κακὰς δοξασίας τῆς ἀγνοίας, τοῦ φόβου, τοῦ μίσους, τῆς λαιμαργίας, τῆς ἐκδικήσεως, αἵτινες ὁδηγοῦν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.

'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη ζυμώνει καὶ ἐξαγνίζει τὴν ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν εἰς ὅλας της τὰς δράσεις, καὶ οὕτω βοηθεῖ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα νὰ βλέπῃ καθαρώτερον, νὰ γνωρίζῃ ἀληθέστερον, καὶ νὰ πράττῃ δικαιότερον ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὰ πράγματα ἐκεῖνα τὰ ὁποῖα ἀφορῶσι τὸ ἄτομον καὶ τὴν γενικὴν εὐημερίαν. Φέρει τὸ ἄγγελμά της "εἰρήνη, ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία" εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινον συνείδησιν, καὶ ἑτοιμάζει αὐτὴν νὰ τὸ δεχθῇ. 'Ο ἀληθὴς Χριστιανισμὸς εἶναι ἀναγκαῖος εἰς τὴν διατήρησιν καὶ πρόοδον τοῦ Χριστιανικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ. Εἶναι τὸ πνευματικὸν σχοινίον τὸ ὁποῖον συμπληρώνει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα εἰς μίαν παγκόσμιον οἰκογένειαν, ὅπου ἡ συνεργασία καὶ ἕνωσις καθίστανται τὸ ἰδανικὸν καὶ ὁ κανών. Δι' αὐτῆς πᾶσα ἀσύμφωνος διαχωρισμότης καὶ διχόνοια θὰ ἐξαφανισθοῦν ἐν τέλει, πρὸ τῆς σταθερῶς προχωρούσης πνευματικῆς ἐποχῆς. Κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἡ διαμάχη θ' ἀποκηρυχθοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀτόμων, καὶ ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ αὐτῷ, ὑπὸ τῶν λαῶν· καὶ ἡ "ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία" θέλει καταστῇ τὸ σταθερὸν γεγονὸς ἐν τῇ γῇ, καθὼς εἶναι εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.

'Ο διανοητικὸς ἀφοπλισμὸς δστις ἐν ὀλονὲν αὐξάνοντι μέτρῳ λαμβάνει χώραν εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν καὶ γενικὴν σκέψιν ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν ζυμοῦσαν δράσιν τοῦ ἑνὸς Χριστοῦ, τῆς 'Αληθείας, ἀντιλαμβανομένης καὶ ἐξασκουμένης. Δέν πρέπει, τότε, ἐξ ἀνάγκης νὰ παροτρύνῃ τὴν ἐλάττωσιν τῶν ἐθνικῶν ἐξοπλισμῶν, καὶ τὴν τελικὴν των ἀπομάκρυνσιν ἐκ τῆς πολιτικῆς πορείας τῶν ἐθνῶν; "Οπως ἡ Κήρυξις τῆς 'Ανεξαρτησίας, καὶ κάθε ἄλλο πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρὸς βῆμα ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἱστορίας ἀναφερόμενον, ἡ Συνθήκη τῆς Εἰρήνης τῶν Παρισίων εἶναι μέτρον πρὸς δικαιοσύνην, καὶ ὡς τοιοῦτον εἶναι ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τοῦ 'Υψίστου.

"Οταν πρὸ πολλοῦ ὁ ψαλμογράφος ἔψαλλεν, "Εἰρήνην πολλὴν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἀγαπῶντες τὸν νόμον σου, καὶ εἰς αὐτοὺς δὲν ὑπάρχει πρόσκομα," ἐπαρουσίασε τὴν εἰρήνην ὡς ἀπόρροιαν, τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀγάπης καὶ ὑπακοῆς πρὸς τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς παγκοσμίου θείας 'Αγάπης. 'Εν τῷ μέτρῳ τῷ ὁποίῳ ὁ εὐεργετικὸς οὗτος νόμος γίνεται ἀντιληπτὸς, καὶ ὑπακούεται, οἱ λόγοι οὗτοι τοῦ προφήτου 'Ησαΐα φανερώνονται εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινον πεῖραν: "Τὸ δὲ ἔργον τῆς δικαιοσύνης θέλει εἶσθαι εἰρήνη· καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἡσυχία καὶ ἀσφάλεια εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Καὶ ὁ λαός μου θέλει κατοικεῖ εἰρηνικὴν κατοικίαν, καὶ οἰκήματα ἀσφαλῆ, καὶ ἡσύχους τόπους εὐπορίας." "Πάντες δὲ οἱ υἱοί σου θέλουσιν εἶσθαι διδακτοὶ τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ θέλει εἶσθαι μεγάλη ἡ εἰρήνη τῶν υἱῶν σου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Basis for Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEVER since the beginning of history has there been, as at the present time, so united and practical an effort on the part of civilized peoples to establish an enduring peace. Therefore, when the nations of the earth are awakening to the desirability of peace as an international asset, and are urging their respective governments to eliminate war as a national policy, the questions may well be asked: What mighty influence has aroused the human mind from its age-long mesmeric belief in war as a national instrument to the establishment of permanent peace, as the goal of civilization? What is taking away the stony heart of selfishness and greed and replacing it with the heart of understanding and compassion? What is disarming mankind and freeing it from those mental evils which have darkened and distorted the vision of men, and have made of almost every nation on earth an armed camp?

That which is helping mankind to think in terms of peace must surely be the dawning understanding of God, who is infinite good. Centuries ago, the advent of the Christ was heralded by angels who sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men;" but in that age the heart of humanity seemed not ready fully to accept the messenger or the message of peace and good will. Since that day, many factors have contributed to the dawn of peace which is shedding its light over this age. Among them we find Christian Science, which presents the basis or foundation of true peace, in that it reveals the universal fatherhood and motherhood of God, and the consequent brotherhood of man. On page 340 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy declares, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

This revelation of universal divine Love comes to redeem the human mind from its belief in evil and error, to "cleanse . . . from all unrighteousness," and to bring it to the Father's house, to that state of consciousness which is the reflection of divine Mind. Because Christian Science is revealed Truth, it is revolutionary in its very nature, changing human thought, uncovering and casting out such evils as pride, envy, intolerance, and enabling it to welcome in humility, justice, and brotherly kindness. Speaking of students of this Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 451), "They must renounce aggression, oppression and the pride of power."

Christian Science is confined to no boundaries of country or language, but is the heritage of all the children of earth. It is providing the remedy for material limitations by showing how to destroy the false beliefs which have bound and crippled humanity, by uncovering "evil's hidden mental ways of accomplishing iniquity" (*ibid.*, p. 571). It is daily removing barriers of distrust and misunderstanding between men and nations. Its message is gradually freeing the human mind from the evil beliefs of ignorance, fear, hatred, greed, revenge, which lead to war.

Christian Science is leavening and purifying human thought in all its activities, and so is enabling mankind to see more clearly, to know more truly, and to act more justly regarding those things that concern the individual and the general welfare. It is bearing its message of "peace, good will toward men" to human consciousness, and is preparing it to receive the message. True Christianity is essential to the preservation and progress of Christian civilization. It is the spiritual cord that draws humanity together in one universal family, wherein coöperation and unity become the ideal and the rule. Thereby all discordant separateness and division will ultimately disappear before the steadily advancing spiritual era. In this way, war and strife will be renounced by individuals, and in that measure, by peoples; and "good will to men" will become the enduring fact on earth, as it is in heaven.

The mental disarmament which in ever increasing measure is taking place in individual and general thought is owing to the leavening activity of the one Christ, Truth, understood and practiced. Then, must it not of necessity promote the reduction of national armaments, and their ultimate final elimination from the policies of nations? Like the Declaration of Independence, and every other forward step recorded in human history, the Peace Pact of Paris is a measure for righteousness, and as such is under the protection of the Most High.

When long ago the Psalmist sang, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them," he presented peace as an effect, the effect of loving and obeying God's law of universal divine Love. In proportion as this beneficent law is discerned and obeyed, will these words of the prophet Isaiah become manifest in human experience: "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." "And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

From a Deck Chair

(South Seas)

Porpoise:
Sleek tumblers of the deep
Coasting down the blue steep
Of lazy swells.
Frigate-birds:
Soaring above the calm sea
Their nesting-place
A swaying hollow.
Turtles:
Gulls resting upon their aged backs
Drift by with Mother Carey's chickens
Breasting the gentle breeze.
Flying-fish: . . .
Royal Albatross:
Snow-white planes against the sky
With predatory eye scan the sea
For food.

—FREDERICK JAMES HILL, in "Copra and Pearl."

The Arrow

Straight from a mighty bow this truth is driven:
"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

Fly far, O shaft of light! all doubt redeeming;
Rouse men from dull despair and idle dreaming.

High Heaven's evangel be, gospel God-given:
"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

—CLARENCE URMY, in "A California Troubadour."

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By

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MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES IS CONFUSED

Price Changes Indicate That Traders Are Somewhat Bewildered

NEW YORK (AP)—Only after three distinct attempts did the stock market manage to get its feet on the ground and move forward today.

The market began the new week bewildered by a blue Monday fog more opaque than usual, but hangover liquidation was lighter than the bears had expected, which promoted considerable short covering.

Rallies ran into renewed selling, however, until the third upturn, in the early afternoon, managed to develop some momentum, and left the general list substantially above Saturday's closing levels.

Reports of cooler temperatures and scattered rains over important agricultural areas, together with survey of the crop situation by some of the middle western railroads, were after considerable hesitation interpreted by the stock market as holding forth promise of less severe crop damage than had been indicated last week.

In addition to the uncertainty over the crop damage, however, came reports from the steel centers that were scarcely cheerful. Dow, Jones & Co. estimated operations in the Youngstown area at 56½ per cent of theoretical capacity, compared with 58½ per cent last week. Week-end reports from Pittsburgh indicated little hope of improvement there, with possibility of further slackening.

While some chart reading enthusiasts were inclined to interpret the recent action of the market as indicating another important decline, the light volume of liquidation and the large short interest were regarded as evidence of a good technical position at least. Banking circle failed to show any concern over the market. In fact, officials of some of Wall Street's leading institutions were mostly out of town.

Cautious Buying

Although the New York wholesale market has been slow to reflect preparations for autumn trade, considerable cautious buying has developed in the last few days. The low level to which retail activity has fallen was indicated by the Federal Reserve report for July department store sales, showing a shrinkage of 9 per cent from July, 1929. It is felt that considerable potential buying may have been deferred by the extremely hot weather.

Credit was a little firmer, with call money again getting up to 2½ per cent, after renewals at 2. The upturn probably reflected withdrawals for the semiweekly Federal Reserve settlements.

Shorts were driven to cover in some of the leading rails during the afternoon. Atchison rose more than 7 points, Union Pacific about 5, New York Central 3. Pennsylvania and Rock Island advanced moderately. Canadian Pacific was a weak spot during the morning, sagging 3 to the lowest since 1927.

American Can was a strong spot in the leading industrials, rising 3 points, upon reports that damage to the vegetable and fruit crops was not expected by persons close to the management to curtail earnings more than 50 cents a share. Among the more volatile issues, Vanadium, Johns-Manville and Auburn rose 4 to 5.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, Standard of New Jersey, Radio and Westinghouse Electric gained a point or more. American Telephone sold off about 3 on report showing June operating income off about 13½ per cent, but then rallied 5 from the bottom.

Public utilities displayed further unsettlement during the morning, Columbia Gas recording a new low for the year. Chemicals were also heavy, Air Reduction and Allied Chemical losing more than 3 and 5.

Uneasiness of the short interest was the principal factor in a late forward movement, in which American Can crossed 120, U. S. Steel 161 and Radio 40.

There was sporadic professional selling of specialties, Warner Bros. dipping below 25 to a new low, but this was generally ignored.

The market closed firm. Sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Bond Trading Slow

The bond market started a new week at a slow pace, both from the standpoint of sales and price movement. Investment bonds in the domestic and foreign sections changed hands in small numbers at prices which generally were a fraction above Saturday's close. Stock privilege issues were dull and heavy. The volume of new offerings was small.

Chicago, Rock Island &Pacific convertible 4½s, New York, New Haven 4½s were among the most active railroad issues and firm. Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s sold at 102¼, a new high. Baltimore & Ohio lien issues were in demand. Second-grade rails were steady.

Utility issues were steady to firm. Detroit Edison 5s were strong, gaining nearly a point. North American Edison 5s were active and tended higher. Utah Power & Light 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and Montana Power 5s receded slightly.

The foreign market was quiet and the most popular obligations fluctuated narrowly. South American governments showed a firm trend, with Argentine 6s and Chile 6s advancing fractionally. French and German bonds were the most active of the foreign group, and ruled steady. Mexican governments rallied on few sales.

U. S. governments reacted slightly.

UNGERLEIDER REDUCES SURPLUS ACCOUNT

NEW YORK—Ungerleider Financial Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1930, net operating income of $614,896, or $2.45 a share on the 250,000 shares. In accordance with the company's policy of writing down holdings of securities to cost or market, charge against surplus account, amounting to $1,-082,720, was made.

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1930 showed total assets of $12,404,309 and total liabilities, excluding capital and surplus, amounting to only $23,133. The company's investment portfolio was carried on books at $5,168,905. Cash and call loans amounted to $2,407,732 and current balances with brokers totaled $373.853.

Book value was $49.52 a share on June 30, last, compared with $49.36 Dec. 31, 1929. Investment portfolio contained $553,484 in bonds and $4,-615,421 in common stocks.

DANIEL REEVES SALES

Daniel Reeves, Inc., July sales were $2,-698,438, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from July, 1929; seven months sales were $20,901,142, an increase of 3.3 per cent.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 9
37⅞	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	25	24⅜	24¾	24¼
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	50	91	91	91	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	26	26	26	..
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	10½	10½	10½	10
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	4600	111	106¼	110	109½
36	16	2½	Airway El	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9½	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5½	5⅜	5½	..
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8	8	8	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	4700	20¾	20	20⅛	20
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	3200	250	245½	249½	251
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1600	52½	51⅝	52½	52⅞
31½	18	2	Amerada	100	31⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5½	5½	5½	..
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62	62	62	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	500	35	35	35	35
51⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	700	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	..
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	2800	17	16	16⅞	16½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	36700	120⅜	116⅝	119	116⅝
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	200	50	49½	50	50¼
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	36½	35¾	36½	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	16800	65½	62	64⅝	63¾
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	500	35	35	33	35
51⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	700	42¾	42⅝

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES IN SLOW PERIOD

Automobile Makers Using Stocks on Hand—Some New Pipe Projects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel makers still wait for signs of definite improvement in demand which has so far failed to appear.

The rate of operations for the industry as a whole has declined somewhat to 54 per cent of capacity, compared with 56 per cent throughout July. This in fact is the sharpest change in operating rates since June, except of course, for the period embracing Independence Day.

The new factor which must be reckoned with by the steel makers is the prolonged drought, which not only may affect the purchasing power of an important class of steel buyers, but may also cause a curtailment in the use of steel. Less tin plate may be used for the canning of vegetables and fruit; fewer cotton ties for the fastening of cotton bales; smaller quantities of steel bars for the manufacture of agricultural implements and fewer galvanized sheets for roofing on farm buildings, silos, grain storehouses and the like.

There have been practically no price changes of note over the last several days. The average price of pig iron for the country as a whole is $16.96 a ton, the lowest since 1915. The composite price of finished steel is 2.171 cents a pound, Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron Output

Pig iron production is frequently regarded as a barometer, not only of steel as an industry, but of business in general. Pig iron output in July fell 13 per cent in daily rate from that in June. Production for the first seven months has declined 17.8 per cent from the record period in 1929, but is only 3.2 per cent under the first seven months of 1928. Bearing in mind that 1929 was exceptional and that 1928 was a more typical year, the performance in the steel industry this year has been satisfactory.

Though the automobile manufacturers who had been idle during much of July have by now come into production again, but few new orders for steel have resulted, the makers working with stocks already on hand.

Many large pipe projects are still coming out. The Moody-Seagraves Corporation plans a gas line from West Virginia and Ohio to cities on the Great Lakes. The Columbia Gas & Electric Company may lay a double 24-inch natural gas line from the same fields to the Atlantic seaboard.

The rate of pig iron production on Aug. 1 was the lowest since October, 1924. The daily output last month was 85,146 tons. There was a net decline of 16 furnaces during July following a drop by 20 stacks the previous month. Furnaces in blast at the beginning of this month numbered 144.

Pig iron output during the first seven months has been 20,900,849 tons, compared with 25,426,080 tons for the like period of 1929, and with 21,592,745 tons in the similar period of 1928.
1928.

Antimony Higher

Makers of cast iron pipe along the Delaware River are working at 70 to 75 per cent of capacity. Tin plate makers are working at 60 to 65 per cent. Operations in the industry generally range from about 40 per cent for foundries to about 80 per cent for makers of specialties.

The nonferrous metals have been quieter following the burst of activity late in July. The price of antimony has advanced a cent a pound, or to more than 8¼c because of conditions in China, the chief source of supply.

Lead prices have been advancing further, following the first rise on Aug. 1. Large consumers of lead, such as makers of cables, batteries, pigments, etc., have been buying heavily, thus leading to the marking up in the price.

Zinc, on the other hand, has been falling, having lost at least half of its recent rise in price. On the rising zinc market of late July some producers refused to sell freely. Now they find they are without sufficient orders and are making price concessions to sell, thus forcing the whole market lower.

Tin has been giving a good account of itself, selling at 30 cents and more a pound regularly, whereas previous levels had been under 30 cents. Some large tin consumers have been purchasing quietly on the theory that by storing it and paying carrying charges a good investment will have resulted.

Copper has been the steadiest of the metals. Prices are 11 cents for home delivery and 11.30 cents for export. Business is naturally quiet, in view of the large sales during July.

SEEMAN BROTHERS SPLENDID REPORT

NEW YORK—The annual report of Seeman Brothers, Inc., food specialties, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, shows the company in the strongest financial position in its history, with net working capital in excess of $4,000,000 and a current ratio of 7.44 to 1. Cash on hand amounted to $1,151,677, nearly double total current liabilities.

Net profit available for dividends of $693,899, or $5.55 a share on the outstanding 125,000 shares of common stock, was the second highest in the company's history, being only exceeded by earnings in the previous year, when net totaled $816,769, or $6.53 a share.

Pres. Joseph Seeman states that inventory is priced at the lower of cost or market, and with markets now fairly well stabilized after nearly a year of deflation in prices, the company has reason to look forward to the coming year with confidence.

SOVIET ORDERS FARM EQUIPMENT

The Oliver Farm Equipment Company has received a substantial order from the Amtorg Trading Corporation for tractors and combines for use on state farms in Russia. Shipments will be made over a period from November to April. No information was available as to the number of units or the aggregate amount of the contract, but the order is for new four-cylinder tractors manufactured at the company's Charles City, Ia., plant, and combines manufactured at the Battle Creek, Mich., plant.

NEW JERSEY ZINC NET

The June quarter net profit of New Jersey Zinc Company is equal to 72 cents a share (par $25) on the 1,963,264 shares, compared with 85 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $1.25 in the second quarter a year ago. Six months' net is equal to $1.57 a share, compared with $2.28 a share in the first half of 1929.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Susbidiarie of the National Electric Power Company, operating in 15 states along the Atlantic coast, reported a total output of 133,466,771 kilowatt hours in July, an increase of 3.7 per cent over 128,758 for July a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am F Pow 5s	88⅝	88½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98¼	98¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	162	161
Am T & T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Am T & T col '65	106⅜	106⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Ann Arbor 4s	83	83
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅜	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96½
Atch T&SF 4½s	126⅛	126⅛
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60¼	60¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¼	96¼
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	13104¼	104¼
B&O 5s cv 4½s	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	107	107
B&O rfg 6s '95	110½	109¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¼	106¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¾	104½
B & M '55s	99⅞	99⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	91	91
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	36	36
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98¼	98
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅞	103⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	99⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅜	103¼
Can South con 5s '62	106¼	106¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	50	50
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 A	99⅝	99⅝
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79½	79½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	71¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51	50½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84¾	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99⅝	99½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅜	91
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾
Conn Pwr Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 5s '49	99½	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100⅝	100¼
Crown Tel 6s ww	98	98
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '4 2rcts	52	52
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	68½	68½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	44⅜	44⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93⅛	93⅛
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91½	91½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93½	93½
Dold Packing 6s '42	62½	62½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅜
Edith Rock 6s	102½	102½
Eq Gas 5s	100¾	100¾
Erie gen 5s lien	82¼	82¼
Erie '75s	92	91½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	46
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	82	82
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98	98
Gen Theater 6s	94	93⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	163¼	163½
Gen Baking 5½s	96⅞	96⅞
Gne Theater 6s	94	94
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅝	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111¼
Hocking Valley rcvn 4½s '99	100	100
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81½	81
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅜	100⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	77
Inland Steel 5½s '78	95⅞	95¾
Inter Match Corp, 5s rcts '47	99⅞	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	101
Int Ar-Gt Nor 6s '62	103½	103½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84½	84½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110	109⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	97⅞
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	20½	20½
Kendall 5½s ww	75	75
Kan City Sou rfg 5s '50	101⅝	101⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Keith 6s '46	80½	80½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
Louis A&K 5s	82	82
L&N col 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
McCrory 5½s '41	98¼	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100¼	100¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100½	100½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104	104
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅛	79⅛
Mo Pac 5s P '77	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	103	103
Murray Body 6½s '34	98½	98½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50¾	50¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98⅞
N E T & T 4½s B '61	102	102
N E T & T 5s '52	107½	107½
N O Pub Ser 5s '52	80	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NY Dock 5s '38	73	73
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¼	95
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122	122
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88⅝	88⅝
Nor Am 5s C	100	99¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67¾	67¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94¼	94¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	65	65
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas&Elec 5s '42	103⅛	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	80	80
Penn R R 4½s D	98	97¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101½	101½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	110	110
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Pere Marq 4½s 2flg	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96	95⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101¾	101
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	101	101
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97½	97½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	101	100⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87¾	87½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	105⅛	105⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Pub Svc R & G 1970s	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	94¾
Pure Oil 5½s 1940s	99	98⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99	99
Revere Brass 6s	104¼	104¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	86¾	86¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¼	107¼
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92½
St L & S G gen 5s '31	101¼	101¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100¼	100¼
StP U Depot rfg 5s '72	107	107
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51½	51¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	43½	43
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99¾	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
Solvay 5s	98	98
So Pacific col 4s '49	94¼	94
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95½	95½
So Pac 4½s '68	96½	96¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99¾
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102½	102½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	90
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99⅜
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101⅜	101⅜
Tenn Tlec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104	103¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅜	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	101
Union Pacific 4s '68	91¾	91½
U S Rubber 5s '47	2 ¼	2
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 6½s '47	90	90
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Va Ry 5s '62	107½	107¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	93¼	93¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89⅝	88½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	86
Western Un c e 4½s '50	100¼	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	104½	104½
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
West Un 5s 1960	104¾	104¾
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	95	95
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92¼	92⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	20	20
Willys-Ov'd-Ld 6½s '33	101	101

	High	Low
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½
Wis Cen 4s	74⅞	74⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 11	Last Aug 9
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	..
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0
4th 4¼s rg	102.28	102.28	102.28	102.28	102.29
US 3¾s '43	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.17	..
US 3¾s '56	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	..
US 4s '54	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	..
US 4¼s '52	112.26	112.26	112.26	112.26	112.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	84¾
Akershus 5s '63	94¼	94
Antioquia 7s A '45	79¾	79¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	78½	78½
Antwerp 5s '58	99	99
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91½	91½
Argentine 5½s '62	94⅞	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	78¼	78½
Australia 5s '55	87	86¼
Australia 5s '57	87	86½
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	95¾	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅛	103⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅞	109⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109½
Berlin 6½s '50	97	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91	90¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91	91
Bolovia 7s '69 ct	71	70¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88¾	88¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	75¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100¼
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102½
Chile Loan 7s	95	94¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95½	95½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 1945	93⅜	93½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109	109¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93½	93½
Dresden 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Dutch E I 5s '62	103⅞	104
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78	78
Est RR Co 7s '54	105¾	105⅝
Fiat 7s '46 exwar	91	91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Finnish B 6½s '54	98½	98½
Frankfort 6½s	93	93
Franconian Dev 7½s '42	103¼	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Gelsenkirchen 6s	95⅞	95⅞
Germ 7s '49	105½	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	83
Greek 6s '68	86	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95¼	95¼
Hamburg 6s '46	95⅝	95
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90¼	90¼
Holland Am Line 6s '47	77	77
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	94¼	94¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100½	100½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	104¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92¼
Karstadt 6s '43	74¾	74⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅞	96¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97¾	97¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Medellin 6½s '54	69	69
Mex 4s small A '10	16¼	16¼
Minas 6½s '58	90⅝	90⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	84	83½
New So Wales 5s '58	83½	83½
Nord Rys 6½s 60	105¾	105½
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93⅝	93⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	95¼	95
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94	93½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¾	105½
Peru 6s '60	71¾	71⅜
Peru 7s '59	92⅜	92⅜
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100½	100½
Poland 8s '40	75⅝	75½
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	94	94
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	82	82
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93½	93½
Queensld (State) 7s '41	104¼	103⅞
Rhine West 5s ww	90½	90½
Rhine West 5s xw	89½	89½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96½	96½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96⅛	96⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	93	93
Ruhr 6s	81	81
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅞	90¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	94¾	94¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93	93
Saxon State 6½s '46	92	92
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100¼	100⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100¼	100¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100⅜	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	101¼	101¼
Uijigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88⅜	88½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	88½	88½
Vienna 6s '52	86¼	86½
Unterelbe 6s '53	86½	86½
Warsaw 7s '58	73⅞	73⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	82⅜
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	93¾	93¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

GENERATORS FOR SOVIET

NEW YORK (AP)—Five more hydroelectric generators, described as the world's largest, will be added by the Soviet Government to the four machines now under construction at the Schenectady (N. Y.) plant of the General Electric Company. One of the machines will be constructed entirely at the Schenectady plant and the other four will be manufactured jointly in Schenectady and in Russia, with assembly of the units in Russia. The generators are rated at 77,500 kilovolt amperes each, and compare with those at Niagara Falls rated at 65,000 kilovolt amperes each. They are for the Dnieper River development at Wichkas, near Zaporozhe, in the Ukraine.

UNITED CARBON COMPANY

United Carbon Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $468,229, after depreciation, depletion, contingent reserves and federal taxes, equivalent under participating provisions to $3.92 a share on 119,694 shares (par $100) of participating preferred and 98 cents on 397,885 no-par shares of common, compared with $838,791 or $7.42 a share on 53,631 preferred shares and $1.85 a share on 237,661 common shares in the first half of 1929.

RETURN ON OIL PROPERTIES

E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said the average yearly return on the aggregate net worth of 31 principal oil companies for the 13-year period from 1913 to 1925 was 11.5 per cent and the weighted average, taking into account the increase in net worth year by year, was 9.9 per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Department store sales in July were 9 per cent smaller than in the corresponding month a year ago, according to preliminary reports to the Federal Reserve System by 519 stores located in leading cities of all Federal Reserve districts. Sales during the first seven months of this year were 5 per cent below the level of a year ago.

NO EXTRA FOR HARBISON

PITTSBURGH — Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has omitted the extra dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time. J. E. Lewis, president, stated after the meeting that it was deemed prudent by the board to omit the extra dividend on the common at this time in view of general business conditions although it was earned.

MORTGAGE BANKERS' MEETING

CHICAGO—Financing of home-ownership as a factor in the upturn of business prosperity will be a leading topic of discussion at the convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America to be held at Detroit Sept. 16 to 18. Five hundred delegates from 40 states are expected to attend the meeting.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

Standard Gas & Electric for the 12 months ended June 30 reports total income of $76,-993,751 after expenses and ordinary taxes, but before depreciation, compared with $74,-910,313 in the previous 12 months.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER

American & Foreign Power Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net after expenses and taxes of $37,269,328, compared with $33,502,343 in the previous 12 months.

A Window in Wall Street

EXPECTS TO SET SUMMER RECORD

All is not quiet on the business front, at least at that point where the affairs of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Company are making news. The Minneapolis - Moline Power Company expects a new peak record for summer operations this year. The company makes structural steel, tractors, truck and tractor engines, agricultural machinery, thiishers, combines, and implements. The company's export business is most encouraging. The first four months of 1930 showed shipments of threshers, tractors, and other products exported (not including Canada), amounting to $1,348,000, compared with $712,000 for the corresponding period last year. Minneapolis-Moline recently shipped 260 tractors to Argentina, loading them on barges at Twin Cities for movement down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The Minneapolis and Hopkins plants are operating at capacity.

BACK TO THE JOB

It is understood that the total of employees going back to work in Detroit this week will exceed 125,000, following the closing of the annual vacation period.

MARKET VALUES DECREASE

Market value of 50 representative stocks on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of the week ended Saturday, Aug. 9, was $23,287,095,885, a decrease of $1,062,776,-142, or approximately 4.36 per cent, under the value of $24,349,872,027 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by McClure, Jones & Co., members of the Exchange. This compares with $42,318,-148,845, the value of shares at the close of the corresponding day in 1929.

ARGENTINE CONDITIONS IMPROVE

The serious drought in the United States will be reflected in marked improvement in Argentinian conditions, and much of the depression in agriculture and business may be overcome, according to advices received from the Buenos Aires office of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York. Even at present prices for wheat, the Argentine farmer can make a good profit, and any increase in going quotations means substantial addition to the profit margin, according to the advices. The wheat crop promises to be abundant. More than 3,000,000 tons of corn are still to be exported, and it is probable that this tonnage will command prices far beyond anything considered possible a few weeks ago. It is estimated that Argentina will have 12,000,000 bushels of linseed available for export between now and December, of which 7,000,000 have not been sold.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35½c	34¾c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅞d	84s 11⅞d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$47,000,000	$505,000,000
Balances	25,000,000	117,000,000
F. R. bank credit	23,279,812	115,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6

DROP IN DRUG TRADE NOTED IN BRITISH REPORT

Decrease in Export Noted —Illicit Traffic Found Only on Small Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A large decrease in exports of raw opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine is recorded in the British Government's report to the League on the drug traffic in 1929, recently published here. The figures, however, disclose a considerable traffic in so-called Indian hemp, of which 5634 ounces were exported, whereas there was no return at all under this head in the previous year. The explanation is that regulations governing imports of Indian hemp were only made in September, 1928.

No seizures of importance were made in Great Britain during 1929, and the report says that "no evidence was obtained to show that the illicit traffic in the drugs exists in this country except on a very small scale. The reports, however, of seizures received from British Dominions (in particular India) from British Colonies, from the United States of America and from Egypt and other countries (through the League of Nations), show that there was little, if any, diminution of the illicit traffic generally. The illicit traffic in cocaine coming from the Far East continues to give concern. Close coöperation between the British authorities and those of other countries, particularly those of India, Canada, and the United States of America and Egypt was continued throughout the year."

The report makes particular mention of a number of consignments of British and German cocaine which were seized in Burma and traced to a Dr. E. S. Cheong of Amoy, having been imported into China "with the permit of the Chinese Maritime Customs." A seizure at Rangoon also included "225 ounces of cocaine bearing the label of the mysterious Fujit Suru brand, the origin of which has not yet been traced." The report adds: "As the various types of drug found in this seizure are those most frequently found in the illicit traffic coming from the Far East, these two cases appear to indicate that Amoy is a center from which drugs are smuggled into India and elsewhere."

W.C.T.U. Indorses Woodcock Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—The new director of prohibition enforcement has the warm support of the National W. C. T. U. in his stated policies, declares an editorial in the current Union Signal, official organ.

Quoting Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock in his declaration, "Our policy is to convince the great middle-of-the-road masses that they should coöperate with the Government," the article says:

"If Colonel Woodcock can make the decent citizens of this nation realize that they, one and all, are as much appointed to the task of helping to enforce and observe the law as he is . . . he has won the day."

The National Association of Colored Women has pledged itself to the support of prohibition and is giving serious thought to temperance education, according to the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, field worker for the temperance organization, was given a place on the Negro women's convention program at Hot Springs, Ark., in July, and was later named to the board of scholarship loan of the organization.

FOREIGN COMMERCE COURSE ORGANIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Calif.—A school travel bureau, organized to foster foreign trade study and provide free tours for selected students, recently was organized here by community leaders

The plan calls for the inauguration of a complete foreign study course in the local schools, tours by students to the harbor, where knowledge will be gained of the movement of cargo to all parts of the world, and selection of a certain number of students each year to make voyages to foreign ports without cost. The travel bureau will be under the direction of the school officials, with the coöperation of the Chamber of Commerce, city officials and shipping interests. The trips awarded to students will be known as the Parr scholarships.

CHEMISTS DISCOVER NEW USE FOR RYE

CHICAGO (AP)—Chemists of the Commercial Solvents Corporation announced Aug. 10 that they have perfected a process by which rye is substituted for corn in the production of solvents and other products. The new process has been placed in successful operation at Peoria, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.

Utilization of rye in place of corn will effect important economics, rye being obtainable at approximately 30 per cent under prevailing prices for corn. Commercial Solvents consumes annually about 8,000,000 bushels of corn.

DAIRY JUDGING BOYS HOME FROM ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARDMORE, Okla.—Three 4-H club boys and their coaches who traveled almost 10,000 miles, crossed the Atlantic both ways, visited five foreign countries and met the world's best junior judges of dairy cattle, all in the past two months, have returned to their Oklahoma homes.

James Childers, Hillsdale, and Halley Kennedy and Felix King both of Ardmore, were the boys. They represented the United States in the international dairy judging contest at Manchester, Eng., July 9, and won second place. They were accompanied by D. P. Trent, director of extension, and J. W. Boeher, extension dairy specialist.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ" Chain, "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times All time p m unless otherwise stated

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 15

Vocal and Instrumental

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Orchestra direction Charles Hart; male quartet. 4.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Andy Sanella, instrumentalist; Breen and de Rose, novelty duo; Sam Herman, xylophonist; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Cavaliers, male quartet; Gitla Erstinn, soprano; women's trio; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). 8.

Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, novelty vocalist; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Mixed chorus; orchestra direction Josef Koestner (Armour—WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong —WJZ—T). 10.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, piano duo; Rovers, male quartet; Olive Kline, soprano; orchestra. (WEAF—T). 10.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (Gold Medal—CBS—T). 10:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; narrator; orchestra (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Pacific Nomads (NBC Pacific). Orchestra directed by Charles Hart includes Chopin Nocturne. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

Little Symphony; Ruth Glenn and Katherine Kent, sopranos (Bamberger —WOR). 8.

Rameau's "Ballet Suite" (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier features this in "Slumber Music" period. 11:15.

Five Tchaikovsky compositions (NBC Pacific). They make up most of this Modern Melodists' program. 9:15.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). Supported by concert orchestra directed by Hugo Mariani. 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). With concert orchestra. 10.

Ann Leaf, organist. (CBS—T). Nocturne. 12:30 a. m.

Tone pictures (NBC Pacific). Male quartet and tenor soloist. 8:45.

Talks

"Fighting Forest Fires" (CBS—T). H. N. Wheeler. 3:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"The American Golfer" (WJZ Chain). Lessons by Alex Morrison; sports résumé by Grantland Rice. 7:15.

"World Wanderings" (NBC—KGO, KGW). Grace Michie tells of Norway. 8:15.

Talks

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Othello" à la Nit Wits (CBS—T). Brad Browne and his associates deck out Shakespeare in more than "modern dress." 8.

"True Story Hour" (MacFadden—CBS). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). "Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them" —realistic imitation of sounds of front line trenches. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). More romantic but less approved variety of fighting. 10:30.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). "The Stairway to the Sun" is the intriguing title to this episode. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Fiorito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Harry Reser and the Eskimos (Cliquot Club—WEAF Chain). Barking dogs and sparkling banjo rhythms. 9.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra; Wayne King's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 12.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Will Osborne's Orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Characteristic Music

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Southern folk songs. 8:05.

Lucille Barrow Turner (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Negro folk songs. 8:45.

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T.) 7.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Lisette Ballmann, Cincinnati, O.
Harry C. Ballmann, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Anna M. Ballmann, Cincinnati, O.
Beryl Salter, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Stella S. Matlaw, New York City.
Dr. Earl E. Weller, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Adele Dawson, New York City.
Richard Blaine Dawson, New York City.
Miss Gladys Briggs, New York City.
Mrs. Cora A. Manning, Los Angeles, Calif.
Irving E. Chilton, New York City.
Mrs. Hilda Chilton, New York City.
Mrs. Anna D. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Florence A. Claudi Magnussen, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Mrs. A. Schreibeis, Jersey City, N. J.
C. G. Schreibeis, Jersey City, N. J.
Frances F. Schlemmer, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. George Schlemmer, Passaic, N. J.
George Schlemmer, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Lucy M. Hayes, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Leda S. Garton, New York City.
Miss Anna Belle Hayes, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Sidney J. Lasley, Kansas City, Mo.
Sidney L. Lasley, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Robert E. Bentley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances B. Ponnell, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Amy Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Maurice Brandt, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Walter G. Hatch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Walter E. Hatch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Walter Hatch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Dorothy Jeanne Hatch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bessie S. Allen, New York City.
Joseph B. Lovell, Montreal, Can.
Charlotte E. Lovell, Montreal, Can.
Adda E. Goodrich, Cleveland, O.
Alice Cole, Cleveland, O.
Hattie L. Goff, Cleveland, O.
Altha Keehn, Cleveland, O.
Dorothy Robinson, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Carolyn Robinson, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Reuben Robinson, Wheeling, W. Va.
Richard R. Robinson, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. Olive Ann Singer, New York City.
Harry Singer, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gaudinier, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carl Bier, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie Bier, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
George W. Ferver, New Castle, Pa.
Martha Berman, Los Angeles, Calif.
N. May Davis, New York City.
Mabel H. Richards, New York City.
Mrs. F. E. Jewett, Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Flora Doyle, New York City.
Miss Edith Pearce, New York City.
Anita N. Cushner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Ruth B. Rose, New York City.
Mrs. Martha Y. Jonas, New York City.
Marion Hurlburt, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Maude Fargner, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie P. Cohn, New York City.
Walter E. Mead, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Jake Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
L. Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Samuel Katz, St. James, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Carver W. Smalley, Brandon, Vt.
Mrs. Richard H. Reed, New York City.
Richard H. Reed, New York City.
Mrs. Matilda N. Windell, Yonkers, N. Y.
John T. Windell, Yonkers, N. Y.
Clara S. Glover, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Leonard L. Glover, Jackson Height, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Russell Slayton, Concord, N. H.
Russell S. Slayton, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Mary A. Knapp, New York City.
Sidney M. Knapp, New York City.
Maude Q. Hanna, Bradford, Pa.
Mrs. Harold W. Buckheit, Detroit, Mich.
Harold W. Buckheit, Detroit, Mich.
Lois Buckheit, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. J. O. Calhoun, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. O. Calhoun, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Grace R. Ruggs, Los Angeles, Calif.
Louise E. Hellen, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Martha M. Teal, New York City.
Mrs. Frieda Hoehl, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary J. Chapman, St. Albans, L. I. N. Y.
W. Phillip Shatts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearl Frutig, River Rouge, Mich.
Mrs. Gula Aldrich, Birmingham, Mich.
Paula F. Mills, Atlantic Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Rankin, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Adele Kendstrom, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York City.
Thomas H. Burton, New York City.
Elsie Baird Burton, New York City.

SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1930

Addie Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.
Orville Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.
Fred G. Routledge, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
Mrs. Mildred E. Routledge, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
Genevieve W. McMullen, Erie, Pa.
Royden Keith McMullen, Erie, Pa.
Laura B. Wagner, Johnstown, Pa.
J. Louis Wagner, Johnstown, Pa.
Howard H. King, Dover, N. J.
Arnold C. Fonteg, Detroit, Mich.
L. E. Aldrich, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. J. W. Nourse, Santa Ana, Calif.
J. W. Nourse, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. John O. Zabel, Toledo, O.
T. S. Brockway, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Geraldine Hacker, Detroit, Mich.
Mary A. Nimms, Winthrop Beach, Mass.
D. C. Davis, New York City.
Mrs. Alice M. Craske, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peter Craske, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ruth Hibbard, De Land, Florida.
Harry L. Hosang, New York City.
Mrs Anda Schiller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs Willie Collier York, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Alice Coolbetle, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Ralph R. Pierce, Concord, N. H.
Miss Sybil Pierce, Concord, N. H.

Scots Again Tramp the Fraser Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—A true "Scotch story" that illustrates, not their caution, but their dauntless adventuresomness, is that of the motor caravan that went up through British Columbia to the end of the road at Hazelton, B. C., to look over the proposed highway that will go from this city to Fairbanks through British Columbia.

Not only was this caravan inspired and sponsored by Dr. S. F. Tolmie, son of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, but the country through which they traveled has hardly been touched since it was originally explored by such Scotsmen as Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser. The party visited Fort St. James, established by Fraser in 1806, and it was as though it had been left yesterday.

This new Scottish adventuring will take up the work where those others left off over 100 years ago. Not only Dr. Tolmie but other Canadians of Scotch parentage were in the caravan, Lieut.-Gov. R. Randolph Bruce of British Columbia being one of them.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 73 Perry Street—1, 2 and 4-room apartments available October 15th. Apply JANITOR, 63 Perry Street

BOSTON—Summer rates for immediate occupancy, completely furnished apartment; also unfurnished suite. Commonwealth 7530. MRS. ROBBINS, 161 Beacon St.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUBbard 1050.

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road. Boston. Tel Com. 8074.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON

8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

COUNTRY BOARD

IDEAL place to spend vacation; Patuxent River bathing, fishing, crabbing; reasonable, quiet. MRS. JOHN GROSS, California, Md.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway N. Y. C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE G HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER for substitute work from Aug 18 to 23 inclusive; salary $35; opposite Grand Central. Box G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Companion to lady; two in family, one willing to assist in home. Address M. H. P., 42 Washington St., Peabody, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

MELROSE, MASS.—To let, well furnished house to responsible people from Oct. 1 or earlier for an indefinite period; 10 rooms, 2 baths; oil heat, 2-car garage, all conveniences; situated close to Christian Science church. Melrose 3285.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

LADY colored, with children, wishes to buy small farm and house, near school, not over 50 miles out; New York State; reasonable. Box K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments. Also personal greetings. Up to 100% profit. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-7, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent Take orders children's ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant dignified profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc Dept. 33X4. Indianapolis, Ind

REAL ESTATE

Attractive Investment

25,500 Acres—Ranch Land

Located in Western Saskatchewan, Canada, with all oil and mineral rights.

Property traversed by Canadian Pacific Railway Splendidly watered. Buildings estimated at $50,000. 60 miles of wire fencing completed. The potentials of this property are immense. For price and other particulars apply to

MR. M. BURT
506 Northern Crown Block,
Regina, Sask., Canada

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE. 1411 Manchester Lane, N W

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET ROCK COTTAGE

In the Adirondacks, 1800-ft. Elevation. Beautiful mountain scenery, ideal for rest; good home cooking; rates $18-$25. MRS. O. W. COOK, Bloomingdale, N. Y. Phone Saranac Lake 20F6.

WOULD like to communicate with young business man desiring good home; half hour from Times Square; $20 week. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young business woman desires room and board in quiet, refined home. Address Box 201, care Representative The Christian Science Monitor, 1281 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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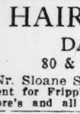
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ANTHONY VANDYKE.

Where: The Netherlands and England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: One of the greatest of Flemish painters. He was born in Antwerp of wealthy parents, of whom the father was a prominent silk merchant and the mother a veritable artist at the embroidery frame. The young son early began to draw, particularly likenesses of people about him; by the time he was 10 he was seriously at work with a noted teacher, by the time he was 16 in partnership with Jan Brughel of Antwerp. Soon Rubens, the master, became so impressed by the promise of the young Vandyke that he took him into his own household and taught him himself. Before Vandyke was of age, then, his reputation had permeated the Netherlands and even beyond; so that presently there came an invitation from the august Earl of Arundel to go to England. Very popular did the talented foreigner become there; he was induced to stay for two years during which period he received a pension from King James I. But the moment came for him to break away from his admirers and seek inspiration in Italy.

He was welcomed cordially in the Italian centers of art and culture; notables thronged his studio, clamoring to be painted. We of today linger before Vandyke's portraits of Genoese nobles and glean from our scrutiny much knowledge of the dress, the manners, the setting, of the ducal courts. Vandyke's work began to betray signs of the Italian influence, so different in spirit from that of his native land. Reluctantly he quitted Italy to return to the Netherlands as court painter. Even the royalties considered it an honor to be painted by Vandyke.

Then, in 1622, he was finally persuaded to return to England. Princely quarters were allotted to him; he basked in the royal favor. Thereafter his life was divided between England and Flanders. On both sides of the Channel his popularity was immense and the demands upon his time insistent. Often he himself would sketch in the figure, paint the features and leave the rest to one of his skillful pupils. Vandyke was a master portrait painter. Whether his sitters were churchmen, princes, grand ladies, merchants, children, to all he imparted a certain air of distinction which was his peculiar gift. The unfortunate Charles I on horseback, his lovely but unhappy queen, Henrietta Maria, their quaint children in garments closely patterned after those of their elders, the cavaliers, the court ladies—these confront the visitors in countless galleries the world over. Daringly, one thinks of the achievements of Vandyke as at least comparable with those of the Spaniard, Velásquez.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: The best concrete example of an optimist we've seen was a barefoot, freckle-faced lad standing beside the National Highway trying to thumb a ride on a transcontinental bus.

Arkansas Gazette: If you make yourself thoroughly at home in your friend's house you won't use the embroidered guest towels, either.

San Francisco Chronicle: Making a good speech isn't difficult. You just think up a snappy beginning and a clever ending and see that nothing keeps them apart.

A Word a Day

Fallacy

This word implies deceptive or false appearance, that which misleads the eye or thought, an erroneous idea, the character of error. It is used in logic to designate any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof.

"Fallacy" is derived from *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *falli*, "to err." It may be of some interest to note, incidentally, that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

The adjective form is "fallacious," and indicates that which deludes by false appearance.

Fal'-la-cy is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled fal'-a-si, first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*. Fal-la'-cious is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled fa-la'-shus, first *a* as in *account*, second as in *late*, *u* as in *circus*.

"It is a fallacy to contend that that made in the image and likeness of God is unlike Him."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

"Cheer Up," Says the Swimming Instructor. "Splash! Dive In! The Longer You Hesitate the Harder It Is to Do. And When You're In Remember That the Only Kind of Kicking You Can Do Is the Kind That Keeps Your Head Above Water."

In Lighter Vein

The Parthian Shot

The word had just been spoken. The rejected suitor was standing before her, listening to her elaborate explanations of her decision.

"I trust that I have made myself sufficiently plain," she said.

"Well, I would scarcely go so far," he answered, as his courage gradually returned. "It's only fair to give nature the credit for that," he added, as he retired in good order. — *Calgary Herald.*

The Question

The teacher was discussing flying with his class. A young pupil interrupted: "Can I ask a question, sir? Isn't the earth expected to disappear some time or other?"

Teacher: "Yes."

Pupil: "Then where will the people land who are flying at the time?"—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

A Big Demand

Kind-Hearted Lady: "And so you have nine brothers and sisters! My! It must take a lot of toast every morning for breakfast!"

Maggie: "I'll say it does! It takes all we can scrape together!"

Promise of Better Fare

Mother: "Bobby, aren't you going to eat your lunch?"

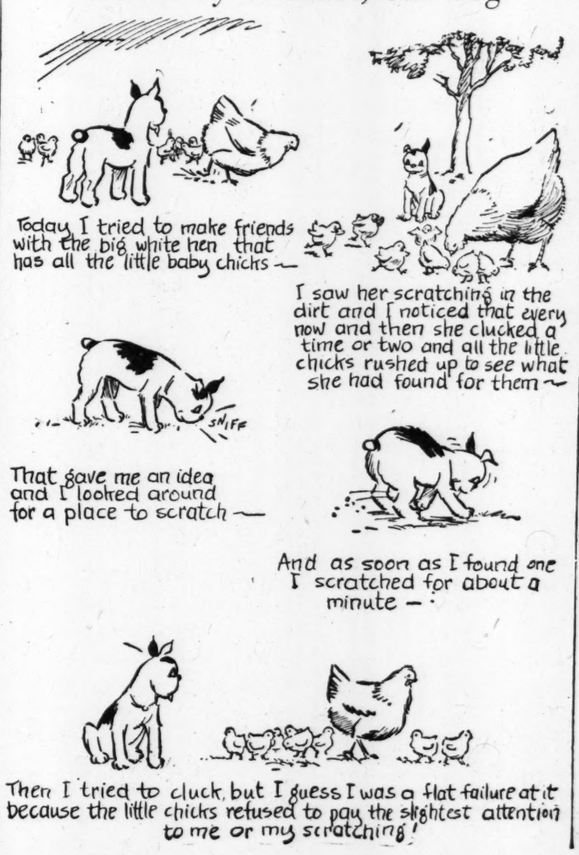
Bobby: "You said we were going over to Grandmother's this afternoon."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Heavily Laden

Manager, Mailing List Service: "Why haven't you delivered that national list of bank vice-presidents to the Sandtrap Golf Magazine?"

Assistant: "Sorry, sir, but our truck broke down!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I tried to make friends with the big white hen that has all the little baby chicks—
I saw her scratching in the dirt and I noticed that every now and then she clucked a time or two and all the little chicks rushed up to see what she had found for them—
That gave me an idea and I looked around for a place to scratch—
And as soon as I found one I scratched for about a minute—
Then I tried to cluck, but I guess I was a flat failure at it because the little chicks refused to pay the slightest attention to me or my scratching!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Help Yourself'

(New York Sun)

New York

ARE You Unemployed? Don't Be Hungry. Help Yourself." Thus reads a sign on a sizable green box firmly fastened beneath a window of a wholesale sandwich store in Beekman Street. For more than three months those startling, yet inviting sentences have aroused curiosity and skepticism in the minds of most passers-by, but to a certain group the sentences and the green box they adorn have been the end of the rainbow; a rainbow that can be depended upon.

The owner of the store has been doing a wholesale sandwich business in Beekman Street for twenty-odd years. In that time he has seen many a hungry face pass slowly back and forth in front of his tempting displays. He often wished he might do something to put an end to that familiar scene, but not until four months ago, when the unemployment situation was at its worst, did he settle upon a plan.

It was on April 1 that the covered box first attracted the attention of the thousands of persons who pass through the street daily. Someone stopped to lift up the mysterious cover and there found a dozen or more sandwiches wrapped singly in clean wax paper.

Soon all the hungry, jobless men who haunt the neighborhood of City Hall Park learned of the new free lunch. And now, twice a day, a regular bread line forms from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

There are no restrictions as to the amount of food which each man may take for himself.

Neighboring restaurants and cafeterias frequently help the cause along and surprise the hungry who thus find in addition to their regular fare pies, cakes, doughnuts, potato chips, pickles, tomatoes and fruits.

Bread on the Waters

A PLEASANT little chain of incidents is shared by L. J. E. of New York. By way of a gift Mrs. F—— in Chicago sent a check to her brother in New York (who was having a hard time due to unemployment). The brother cashed the check with a brother-in-law of his sister, who it appears was indebted to Mrs. F—— and had not felt able to discharge the obligation. The brother-in-law, without drawing the money, returned the uncanceled check to the woman, stating that it would be a good start toward reducing his debt, and rejoicing that here was another proof that generosity could not result in loss.

Traffic Note

THE Mayor of a delightful village in Brittany, according to a contribution (one of six) from Miss M. F. M., has hit upon a charming way of checking the speed of motorists. At each end of the main street he has placed a neat sign which reads:

You have come quickly and seen our roads,
Now go gently and see our beauties.

A Quotation for Today

EFFORTS to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine.—CARLYLE.

Odds and Ends

United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard, whose motto is Semper Paratus (always ready) was created by act of Congress in 1915, combining the United States Revenue Cutter service and the United States Life Saving service.

Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, in the West Indies, consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, were discovered by Columbus, who named them Tortugas, from the number of turtles that abound in that region.

Guardians of the Poor

The organizations of "guardians of the poor," established in every parish in England by Queen Elizabeth in 1601 to dispense assistance to the needy, have been abolished and their duties assigned to local boards.

OLIVE OIL FOR MOTORS

Olive producers in Spain, facing the problem of crop overproduction, have asked the Government to support experiments in the use of olive oil for lubrication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"Stepping Up" the "Gas" Tax

"FILL it up, sir?" asks the filling station boy as he jumps on the running board of your car to wipe off the windshield and to get in his bid for bigger business before you request a mere "five gallons." And here, before you, Mr. Motorist of the United States, stands not only a gasoline salesman, but also America's most popular and successful tax collector. In return for a few cents added to the price of the motor fuel, he sells you a part-owner's interest in the smoothly or not so smoothly surfaced highways on which you drive. And how many of you record the gasoline and the tax as separate items in the family budget?

Revenue from gasoline taxes, according to a survey made for the United States Department of Commerce by Prof. F. G. Crawford, constitutes the largest item among the taxes on automobiles in the United States, and in turn the various taxes on automobiles, including registration and personal property taxes, poured more money into the treasuries of the state governments last year than the real estate taxes, other personal property taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes, corporation taxes and other state taxes all combined.

Most persons can remember when the word "taxes" in everyday usage in the United States meant simply ad valorem property taxes. Years ago there began to be a feeling that payers of these taxes were bearing more than their share of the burden. Income and inheritance taxes were introduced, but the former at least has proved more effective for the National Government than for the states. But now the automobile has come in to take up the load—if it has not added as much as it carries. In any event, it is a far cry from the times when many persons looked askance at a fellow townsman who bought an automobile before the mortgage on his house was paid off.

However insistent, too, may be the demands for more and better roads, it is doubtful if these demands more than keep pace with the rapid climb of the gasoline tax rates in the various states of the American Union. A résumé of these rates by Emery Fast in the current number of the relatively new periodical, State Government, shows that all but four of the forty-four states which had a gasoline tax five years ago have increased it, most of them adding as much as two cents; that every one of the forty-eight states now collects a "gas" tax, and that rates of either five or six cents a gallon—practically one-third the original price of the product—are in effect in one state out of every four.

These figures strongly indicate that there has been a tendency to increase the gasoline taxes simply because they proved easy to collect. Indeed, from them it might be said that "stepping up" the "gas" tax has become almost as popular as "stepping on the gas." There is such a thing, however, as overdoing even a meritorious method of raising revenue.

The claim made by motor organizations that the proceeds of this tax should be used only for construction or maintenance of highways, not for other state expenses, has gained acceptance in most of the states. It is difficult to quarrel with the four southern states which devote part of this revenue to education, but even so, it will be found more just in the long run to treat this excise as a "use tax" rather than a "sales tax." It can no longer be considered a luxury tax, and outside this category sales taxes have notable drawbacks. The fairness of the gasoline tax lies in the fact that use of gasoline is a direct measure of use of state-provided highways. The continued popularity of the gasoline tax probably will depend upon the restraint with which state legislatures adjust the size of the tax to the actual needs of the highway system.

Learning and Earning

COMMENTS periodically to be found in the responsible sections of the press make it clear beyond doubt that in Great Britain at least the problem of the proper relationship of the world of learning to the world of business has not yet been solved. A representative of the Federation of British Industries, who recently visited America to investigate this problem, stated that English business men found they often had to call upon the products of American universities to fill important administrative posts in their concerns.

American universities, at least since 1908, when the School of Business Administration was established at Harvard, have shown themselves much more ready to set up commercial courses of study than have the universities of Britain. The famous Cambridge commendation of the "higher mathematics—and may they never be of use to anybody"—accurately reveals an English bias against utilitarian education that is the more surprising because the traditional courses of study still held in greatest honor in British seats of learning—the humanities, law, and medicine—were originally vocational training for the church, and the legal and medical professions.

Nevertheless it is unlikely that, as is frequently suggested, the whole fault for this maladjustment between the forces of learning and those of earning lies with the universities. Several of these latter have established courses of commercial training whose usefulness is not as yet exploited to the full by the business world. And many of the employers who have been bold enough to try the experiment of putting students of classical education into important commercial positions have reported themselves more than satisfied with the result.

One trouble seems to be that many English firms will not give university men a chance to prove their value. It therefore seems hardly fair for the business world to maintain that British universities do not turn out the type of men it wants, until it is ready to give a genuine trial to the type of men they do turn out. Such firms as have given such a trial, notably one in Manchester, are finding that the business efficiency of the typical university graduate is by no means small.

Enter R. B. Bennett

CANADA is to be congratulated upon its new Cabinet, headed by the Conservative leader, now Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett. Such congratulations entail no disparagement of the late Liberal Government. On the contrary they are a recognition of the fact that, whatever party may be in power in the Dominion, it has an ample supply of men of outstanding ability to carry on its business.

When the smoke of election battles has cleared away, when the business man is allowed to go about his daily vocation without perfervid appeals to his patriotism "to save the country" by voting to put in this party or put out that, he finds the country is pursuing its ordinary course, and he is grateful that it is all over for another four or five years.

Both Canadian parties have the advancement of their country at heart, and they pursue their goal by methods which are broadly similar, although having slight variations as to details. This is particularly apparent in the present instance, for both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie King sang the imperial tune to a very large extent, though it may have been pitched in a different key.

Mr. Bennett's new Cabinet contains an unusually large proportion of front-rank men, some of them having been colleagues in Sir Robert Borden's wartime Unionist Government and the subsequent Cabinet of Arthur Meighen. The front Opposition bench is also strong, and few things make the government of a country mind its p's and q's more scrupulously than a strong Opposition.

The special session of Parliament which Mr. Bennett pledged himself to call, if returned to power, is likely to meet early in September. It is the economic condition of the country which is the cause of this special session, particularly as relates to unemployment, which the new Premier pledged his word to remedy. How he proposes to set about this not too easy task, he has given not the smallest inkling. In the capital, however, the consensus of political wiseacres is that some tariff increases are to be looked for, and that a generous program of public works will be immediately entered upon. This will include, it is said, an all-Canada transcontinental motor highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such a project would entail the outlay of an enormous sum of money, giving employment to many thousands of men.

"Solid Front" or "Clean House"?

FOR some months the "family" difficulties of the Republican Party have provided a lively topic of political gossip for the American public, and particularly for the Democratic press, which has sought to make partisan capital out of them. Chief among these squabbles has been the controversy in the Republican National Committee over the retention of Claudius H. Huston as its chairman.

Ever since the Senate's investigation of lobbying disclosed that Mr. Huston had used certain sums of money intrusted to him as a lobbyist to protect his personal account in the stock market, there has been much expression of doubt that he could remain an asset to his party as head of its national organization. There is some question about how much of a liability Mr. Huston would have been in the approaching campaign. His position gave him little actual authority, and the report of the investigating committee charged him with no wrongdoing. But the sensibilities of party leaders were aroused—if not as to the ethics of his action, at least as to the politics of his retention.

This tenderness toward public opinion is perhaps the most encouraging factor in the entire incident. Mr. Huston in his somewhat belated resignation reproached his colleagues for their timidity, declaring:

> In the past it has been the policy of the party leaders to maintain a solid front when under the enemy fire.

He is right as to the fact. But many Republicans have questioned whether the kind of solid front which was at first maintained in face of the scandals of the Harding Administration was of any benefit to their party.

The regard displayed for public opinion in Mr. Huston's case may mean that Republican leaders have voluntarily gone in for higher standards in party management. Or it may mean merely that the pitiless publicity of an investigating era—in which the Senate's awkward curiosity is appeased only by the severest scrutiny of party affairs—has shown that placing a party's commander-in-chief beyond the reach of enemy fire is wiser strategy than keeping a "solid front." In switching from Mr. Huston to Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, the Republicans have apparently followed this plan, for Mr. Fess possesses an unimpeachable, if somewhat unimaginative, record. And in putting active handling of the national organization in the hands of an executive director, they are taking a leaf out of the Democrats' book of tactics.

Incidentally, but amusingly enough, the Democrats have been somewhat cramped in their recent sniping at their rivals by the eruption of rather disconcerting difficulties within their own household. These have arisen, not in the national committee, but in New York State, that pivot of Democratic strength. They have to do with the effort of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to keep peace with Tammany and at the same time set up a record for good government which will make him available for the presidential nomination two years hence.

Repeated scandals in the city government of New York have awakened widespread demands for a state investigation of the Tammany-dominated city administration. To fulfill the Governor's duty without arousing the ire of Tammany is a task calling for the combined talents of a tight-rope walker and circus acrobat. So far Governor Roosevelt has managed to avoid a serious fall, but he occupies a most uncomfortable position and one which has prevented him from standing out as a national figure—one whom the nation would want to draft for greater tasks in 1932.

A Shavian Jubilee

NEARLY all readers must have been surprised to read that G. Bernard Shaw's first book, written fifty-one years ago, is about to be published as a first edition. No one should be blamed who felt skeptical on hearing that Mr. Shaw wrote a novel called "Immaturity" (far too clever a touch, that, one might say) when he was twenty-three years old; for surely few could have heard of the book, which is not even listed among the author's publications in his long half column in "Who's Who."

But although it sounds like a Shavian jest, there appears to be no doubt the thing is true. Sufficient proof seems to have been provided by the author himself, who in the preface to "Cashel Byron's Profession" tells how his four other novels had serial publication and adds: "This left me with only one unprinted masterpiece on my hands, my Opus I, which had cost me an unconscionable quantity of paper and was called, with merciless fitness, 'Immaturity.' Part of it had by this time been devoured by mice, though even they had not been able to finish it. To this day it has never escaped from its old brown paper travelling suit, and I only mention it because some of its characters appear, Trollope fashion, in the later novels."

Shaw wrote this first novel in 1879. He had just left employment as a land agency clerk to take a place with a London firm which was exploiting Edison's telephone, an occupation which he describes as his "last sin against nature"—though he afterward served as art critic, music critic and dramatic critic.

What will perhaps interest budding writers most is the statement that this early Shaw manuscript was rejected by sixty British and American publishers. Everybody has heard the stories of authors who sent their first manuscript as often to publishers, finally to have it accepted. That the primary Shavian effort, after sixty trial flights, should have come home permanently to roost may well give encouragement to many.

Salaries—Bonuses—Secrecy

SECRECY makes all the difference between startling news and matter-of-fact items of ordinary interest. If the American people suddenly discovered that the balance sheet of the United States for years had been so made up that there was no allusion in it to certain facts of importance in which they were obviously concerned, there could hardly fail to be some kind of uproar.

Similarly, the stockholder who because of a lawsuit ascertains that officials of his company—in this case the Bethlehem Steel Corporation—have received almost $3,500,000 in bonuses in one year, asks the inevitable question: Why was this information withheld and only divulged after a legal battle? And because the method of rewarding capable officials or employees by bonuses has long been in vogue among a great many concerns in the United States, stockholders in other companies are likely to wonder how much their own officers are receiving in extra compensation which is not mentioned at the annual meetings.

Directors, approving bonuses which in the case of the chief officer, Eugene G. Grace, amounted in 1929 to 135 times his nominal yearly salary, probably felt that to bring up the topic of additional rewards at a stockholders' meeting would be introducing a most controversial problem.

In the case of Bethlehem Steel, there is a presumption that the bonus would look too big to stockholders, since that is one of the bases upon which certain Youngstown Sheet & Tube directors are resting their opposition to a merger with Bethlehem. In fact, the $1,623,753 Mr. Grace received in addition to his annual salary of $12,000 represented an amount greater than the earnings of any stockholder who had less than $22,000,000 invested in Bethlehem. It is not unlikely that the bonus policy would come under fire when the shareholders learned that total bonuses for 1929 were equal to $1.17 a share on the outstanding common stock.

That Mr. Grace and his associates may be worth to the company more or less than the sum paid out is rather beside the point in the present discussion. It is entirely comprehensible that a surpassingly efficient management might increase net revenues of such a far-flung organization by a sum substantially in excess of the total bonus paid. But in this day of growing frankness between corporations and the public and between managing personnel and stockholders, is it expedient or right to hold back a matter of such importance? Recent disclosures may be expected to emphasize the futility of any but the most open policies on the part of all corporations, because it is their duty to make full reports to their stockholders, who are the owners of the business.

Editorial Notes

Hardly a better recommendation of character could be found than that printed recently in the Mixing Bowl. "He may have greasy hands and the seat of his pants be shiny, but if his children have their noses pressed against the windowpane a half hour before he is due home for supper, you can trust him with anything you have." It's such credit that counts.

The Circus Fans' Association of America has decided that it is embarrassing to the "elephants themselves" for the Republican Party to use the elephant as an emblem. But, surely, even an elephant would not be embarrassed at the recent achievements of the leader of that party.

With the announcement that more than half of the world's telephones are in the United States, one is inclined to inquire, "Number, please?"

1920—Backyard gardening.
1930—Backyard golfing.

My British Friend Masters Baseball's Lingo

"YOU really think I am learning baseball?" my overseas friend asked. I knew it was only a question for the sake of conversation, as there was no doubt he was thoroughly convinced that his latest sortie upon the intricacies of the national sport had proved a huge success. He was making his usual summer visit at my home.

"I think you could brush up in spots," I replied, "but practice will do that. A few more games and you'll be talking like a veteran."

"I'm mastering its—well, what would you call them?—subtleties," he said. "But this queer talk—it will take more time to get that." So we decided to go to another game.

The home club was at bat. It was the last of the ninth. The air was heavy, centering over the diamond with a stillness that only a ball park knows. To me it foretold either a tremendous burst of exultation or a sad, soundless farewell of home fans—depending upon the outcome of the home team's last turn at bat. To my friend it meant something—I could see that; but what?—well, I would wait.

* * *

The first man singled. The next fouled out. The third struck out. Many rose to go. Whack! A single and those not yet through the exits paused, some hurrying back to a good visual point. A base on balls and the cushions were loaded. Again that creeping stillness broken suddenly by the wild shouts as the next batter strode to the plate—a home-run hitter!

"Bump it!" my friend exclaimed.

"Slam is the word!" I cautioned, looking about to see if he had been heard.

"Bump or slam—it's all the same," he blurted, "as long as he boosts it!"

"Boosts it?" I yelled, "what are you giving us?"

My friend paid no attention. The situation had gripped him to the point of absorption. His face lighted as the batter looked over the pitch, hunched his shoulders and brought the bat around with a force that sent the ball soaring to deep center. The crowd yelled—the outfielder raced—the ball sped. He's got it—no, he hasn't. . . . The ball tipped his glove, rolled off, but, with a last desperate lunge, he caught it in his ungloved hand before it landed. The game was over—the home club had lost.

The fans' shouts stopped abruptly. Then with a mighty roar they came back to applaud the fine performance of the rival outfielder.

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"That's baseball!" I exclaimed. "Lost by the flip of a hand. And the fans in the moment that victory slides from their grasp turn to acclaim the great work of a rival."

"Most extraordinary!" my friend responded, "but he deserved it. Did you see him receive it?"

"Receive what?" I turned to him astonished.

"Why—er—the ball, of course. What else? Ho! Ho!"

"Look here," I said, "this is your second season in baseball. Yet you talk as though that outfielder stood and waited for the ball to roll into his hand. Where is your training?"

"Now, now, my friend," he cautioned with a twinkle in his eye. "It is true I have attended many games, but when I get really excited, I express myself naturally, not in your silly vernacular. All of which goes to show that I do not altogether understand it. I suppose your reporter would say he 'snatched' the ball."

"Hardly," I laughed, my good humor returning. "That doesn't describe it. He will find some way to say it, and I guarantee it won't be snatched or received."

Sure enough my friend brought the daily paper to breakfast the next morning, with an expression on his face that I had seen many times since he started to "discover" baseball.

"What is a spear, I ask you?"

"A spear is a sharp instrument hurled through the air at some object to pin it to the ground. Why do you ask?"

"Because your cute reporter used it to describe how the outfielder caught the ball. He said he speared it."

"Speared it!" I laughed. "That's a good one. But I notice you have another paper. What does that say?"

"Pardon me," he answered, "I have two more papers. One of them twaddles along like this: 'Todd hurled himself through the ether and snagged the sphere!' Snag means a concealed difficulty, according to the dictionary. He concealed the ball—that is clear. But is the ball a difficulty?"

"Don't take it too literally—please!" I warned.

"Ah, but snagged means to run upon with a snag. Undoubtedly the glove is the snag referred to, but it was the ground he ran upon and not the ball."

"Try the other paper," I put in by way of changing the subject.

"'Todd sped to the far corners, half fell, half sprawled, reached out an ungloved paw to envelop the apple, and so dashed the hopes of the home team into seventeen pieces,'" he read. "He wrapped his paw around the apple. Sounds to me like an animal jumping on a defenseless piece of fruit. Why did he say paw? Because he was a member of the Chicago Cubs, I suppose. And who cares whether it was ten or seventeen pieces in which the home team was broken?"

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"What did you expect him to say?" I asked. "Todd sped back to make a remarkable catch? That's all right anywhere else but in America. To take the reader to the game is the aim of the reporter. So he has created a baseball atmosphere. He wants the reader to experience the same sensations he would if he were at the park."

"I know," my friend put in, "and to do that he has developed this extraordinary baseball lingo. I've learned that much."

"And to make this atmosphere he exaggerates his similes, puts pictures into his metaphors and fills his phrases with the enthusiasm of a baseball crowd. There you have it!"

"Yes," he replied, shaking his head, "there you have it, but not I. Snagged, speared, apple, enveloped, paw, seventeen pieces." He paused as though thinking deeply. Then he started toward the door.

"Where are you going?" I shouted after him.

"I am about to convey myself into the outer extremities to snuff a fathom or so of open-handed atmosphere!"

"Bravo!" I exclaimed. "But what's the significance of the open-handed?"

"Well, as your reporter would say, open-handed means free, the opposite of close. Being a baseball fan I am learning to use strange words in unusual places. Snuff, of course, means to take in. I'm not so sure about the correct amount, but fathom will do as well as anything. Being a baseball fan—" He stopped short as he saw me reach for a real apple and realized he might have to wrap *his* paw around it. C. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

THE streets of Moscow this summer have been torn up to a far greater degree than is usual during the building season. The Arbat, one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, has been made practically impassable over a considerable stretch, as a result of an extraordinarily thorough digging job, which has been carried out in connection with the laying of new pipes. Street cars and autobuses have been diverted from the Arbat to other streets, and a correspondent of one of the smaller Moscow newspapers sent in a plaintive letter to the effect that the comfort and convenience of the population seemed to have been quite neglected in the building zeal, which makes the Arbat look more like a battlefield, with huge barricade piles of earth and sand, than like an ordinary street.

Moscow Streets Greatly Torn Up

Similar work has begun on Vorovsky Street, where a number of embassies are located, and some of the little winding side streets which are so numerous in certain parts of Moscow are being ripped up with the same whole-hearted enthusiasm. The chaotic aspect of the streets under repair does not improve Moscow's external appearance, and adds to the dust of a hot, dry summer; but the inhabitants of the city may derive some solid benefits in the end, when smooth asphalt replaces the traditional rough cobbles on some of the streets, and when some necessary additions to the municipal plumbing system are made.

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Rich iron deposits of a total estimated quantity of 1,000,000,000 tons, with 50 per cent pure ore content, are reported from the station Khalilova, in the Orenburg district, where European Russia imperceptibly merges with Asia. Coal has been found within twenty miles of the iron deposits; and if further investigation confirms the value of this discovery, a new and important industrial center may grow up in these sparsely populated steppes.

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In view of the fact that drunkenness has been an important contributory cause of several recent train wrecks, the Union of Railroad Workers has urged the Commissariat for Transport to adopt the following drastic iron-clad rule: "If there is even one report about the appearance at work in an intoxicated condition of anyone connected with the movement of trains, he must be immediately removed from work and replaced by someone else." The Commissariat for Transport has decided to hold the management of each individual railroad responsible for any accidents which may occur on the lines under its charge.

Drinking by Railway Men Banned

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The soya bean, which is such an important product in Manchuria, is rapidly being introduced into the Soviet Union, where the chief areas of soya bean cultivation are the North Caucasus, Ukrainia and the Far East. The extension of the soya bean is especially favored because this versatile vegetable can yield so many substitute foods. Laboratory experiments have indicated the possibility of making milk and butter out of soya bean extract, and crushed soya beans have been mixed with the ordinary Russian meat cutlets. The soya bean is also a valuable ingredient in the margarine industry. A dinner of soya bean products, including soya bean soup with meat and ice cream made out of soya bean milk, was recently served in the restaurant of the Commissariat for Agriculture.

New Uses for the Soya Bean

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I. N. Mironov, a member of the Soviet Railroad Commission which has just returned to Moscow after spending several months studying European and American railroad systems, characterized the American railroad technique as very progressive and economical, and hence well suited for adaptation on the Russian railroads, which are about to receive a thorough overhauling, in view of the rapidly increasing demands which are made on them in the matter of freight transportation. Mr. Mironov spoke with special approbation of the American system of automatic brakes and coupling, and declared that the adoption of certain American technical devices would enormously increase the transportation facilities of the Soviet railroads. At the same time he criticized certain features of American railroad operation, notably the existence of parallel lines and competing railroad stations in the same cities and the general tendency to duplicate transportation facilities unnecessarily

American Rail System Praised

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The Chuvashes, one of the aboriginal non-Russian peoples who live along the Volga, are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of their autonomous national Republic. They occupy a stretch of territory, mostly on the right bank of the Volga, between Nizhni Novgorod and Kazan, with their capital at Cheboksari. Before the Revolution they were almost exclusively agriculturists; now factories are making their appearance among the Chuvash forests and fields.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Solution by Scarf

THE watchful eye of the editor of the Tailor and Cutter has been ranging the fashions of the young men of today, and has found much to deplore. There is abroad, it seems, an intransigent spirit of carelessness about clothes that is distressful to the purist. The undergraduate, for instance, abandoning trousers of preposterous width, has taken to scarves of unimaginable gayety. A confection in stripes of pyrotechnic brilliance flung carelessly round the throat is held to excuse the utmost indifference about the rest of the attire, and the critic sighs for the day when socks, suit, shirt, hat, tie and even handkerchief were chosen in sober and well-graded harmony and worn with proper pride.

But by way of excuse for this departure from the stricter standards of dress, it is fair to remember that a sustained symphony of apparel from head to heels is not only a harder but a much more expensive achievement than is the trumpet solo that a gaudy scarf provides. If a certain negligence and even seediness overspread our clothing, they may well be due less to a decadence of taste than to an inevitable tightening of the purse-strings.

Even that truly disconcerting figure to whom the Tailor and Cutter alludes of the young man who had assumed a black overcoat with velvet collar over fawn trousers, drab spats, and brown boots may have done so for the quite excusable reason that it was the only overcoat he had. With the shadow of the next budget looming dark upon the land, it is a bold fellow indeed who dares to be a Brummel. Let us be thankful rather that even in the face of misfortune we have still the spirit to sport a rainbow of neckwear which distracts attention from the sorrier items of a dwindling wardrobe.—*Manchester Guardian.*